

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

NO. 1.

Photo Frames.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED.

Some new and beautiful designs. A large shipment just received and prices lower than ever

Challoner & Mitchell,

PHONE 675.

JEWELERS.
47, GOVERNMENT ST. E.T.

WOMEN'S WATERPROOFS

New Styles for Fall
Now Showing . . .

This latest shipment of Fashionable Raincoats is worth your attention and the reasonableness of the prices will appeal to your judgment.

OUR CASH BUYING AND SMALL PROFIT SYSTEM

Secures a Saving on every purchase.

NEW FALL MERCHANDISE ARRIVING DAILY.

The Hutcheson Co.

THE WESTSIDE, Sept. 5.

LIMITED.

CRITICS!



See OUR method of laying a permanent PAVEMENT to success. We BLOCK all competition, and are laying a solid foundation with our prices. Comment on these:

Carlings Amber Ale, 2 Quarts 25c.
Finest Scotch Pickles, 20c. Bottle.
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, 35c. Bottle.
5 lb Falls Jam, 50c. Bottle.
Imperial Milk, 10c. Tin.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters always reliable.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Demanding the Best!

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the price right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show them value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,
Victoria, B. C.

Removing to Yates Street.



SALE SALE

\$40,000 STOCK TO BE CLEARED
REGARDLESS OF COST.

300 Men's and Boys' Suits at Half Price

B. WILLIAMS & Co.

Patterns and Clothiers - 97 Johnson Street

This space will be used by
LEE & FRASER for one
year. Watch it for bar-
gains in Real Estate.

TO LET

Ten-roomed house, with two acres, about two miles from City Hall, at a low rental. Also a building on Johnson street, below Government, containing 47 well lighted rooms.

APPLY

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LONDON HOSPITAL CURE

Look for Trade Mark on each bottle

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription

FOR SALE

Lot and cottage, Fernwood road, for \$500. Lot, 60x120, with 5-roomed house, orchard, etc., Johnson street, bargain, \$500. Lot and 6-roomed cottage, stable, etc., Harrison street, only \$1,500. 2 large lots with 10-roomed house, nearly new, stable, etc., finest site in Victoria, will sell at a bargain and on easy terms. If you want a lot to build on I have the cheapest on the market. Money to loan at low rates. Fire Insurance. Coal and wood, best quality. List your property if you want a quick sale.

P. C. MACGREGOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
32 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

Real Estate,
Insurance and
Financial Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Co.
Caledonian Insurance Co. (Fire)
Phoenix Assurance Co.

MONEY TO LOAN In sums from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on good security

N. W. TREAT,
Pres. Trust and
General Manager.

THOS. KIDDE,
Selling
Manager.

VAN ANDA

COPPER & GOLD CO.

Purchasers and Smelters

-OF-

Copper and Copper-Gold Ores

Works at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.

Rates on application.

Cash paid on settlement of assays.

GAS FOR COOKING

THE GAS COMPANY are loading and connecting FREE OF CHARGE Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per M. cubic feet.

Stoves can be seen at the Gas Works, Lower Government street, and at L. Blanks', old Post Office building, Government street.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

AND
VAULT DOORS.

AGENTS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET

Also Kodaks, Firearms, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition, Bicycles, etc., etc.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Hofmeister and Lelup). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Strand Hotel, Victoria.

FOR SALE

A first-class Grocery Business; paying well, and satisfactory reasons for selling. But this is a real chance to invest in a good business. Enquire at once to W. JONES, Auctioneer, 73 Yates St

Ex DRUMBLAIR.

Finest
Spanish
Ports and
Sherries

HUDSON'S
BAY
COMPANY.

WE MAKE

PURE DRUGS
COMPETENT DISPENSERS.

Clarence Block,
Corner of Yates
and Douglas Sts.

HALL & CO.
Dispensing Chemists

Removal.

We beg to inform our customers and friends that we have removed to new and commodious premises in the McMillan and Campbell Block a few doors above old stand, Johnson street. We will be pleased to have you call and see our new Fall goods which have just arrived.

Walter D. Kinnaird,
THE CASH TAILOR.

BREAD

Smith's Machine Roller Bread Try it. For sale by all grocers, or leave orders for waggon to call.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

METHYLATED SPIRITS

\$2.00 PER GALLON.

78 FORT ST.

AT J. W. MELLOR'S

HOUE'S

Straight Cut
Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better than the Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

CELEBRITIES AT CHICAGO.

Arrangements for Laying the Foundation Stone of the New Federal Buildings on October 9th.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The first official announcement of the Chicago day programme for October 9th has been made by the federal arrangement committee.

The laying of the corner stone of the new federal building will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning by President McKinley. Secretary Gage will be the presiding officer, and will deliver an address in the afternoon. The ceremony of the day will be delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, if possible, and in the event of his absence by Justice Harlan, or some other member of the United States supreme court.

The next event of the day will be the parade, with as many military organizations as can be gathered together. General Wesley Merritt will act as grand marshal. The parade will be headed by President McKinley and President Diaz of Mexico, riding side by side, opposite Governor Tanner and Mayor Harrison. Minors, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, Premier Laurier of Canada, members of several cabinets, diplomatic corps, and other bodies will be placed, according to their rank, in other carriages.

The day's celebration will close with a banquet at the auditorium, at which McKinley will be the guest of honor. The speakers will be President McKinley, President Diaz, the Earl of Minto, Justice Edward White, of the supreme court, Premier Laurier, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mariscal of Mexico, Secretary Long, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, and Ex-Governor Stone, of Minnesota.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Old copper brass, etc., lead, scrap iron, zinc, and acids; highest prices. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

WANTED—Good bodice hands. Apply Mrs. M. Harding, Dressmaker and Ladies' Tailor, 47 Five Sisters Block.

INTERNATIONAL MECHANICS CLUB. Important meeting Thursday night, Sept. 7th, at 90 Fort street. Thos. Kipling, Secretary.

WHOLESALE PRICES—We have the best values in butter in the city. Creamery, Dairy and Cookery goods. Dairy in blocks, 25c. B. Robert Eccles, Provision Dealer, City Market.

COMPANIONS OF FOREST will give an Ice Cream and Buns and Soda Thursday evening in Sir William Wallace Hall, Adamston, 25c.

LOST—On Craigflower road, black magpie neck fur. Finder please return to Times office.

LOST—Lady's black summer cape on Craigflower road, on Monday night. Finder rewarded on returning it to 50 Walnut street.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street. Largest stock in the Province.

UNION BREWERY. 150 Government street; cellar entrance, near Hotel Victoria.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 604. Munn, Holland & Co., Truncheon and Broad street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, modern conveniences; good dining rooms. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Watt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas street.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 307. City office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingston & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

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(Special to the Times.)

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All Chinatown is to-day celebrating the obsequies of Jan Low, a wealthy Celestial of Steveston.

The regular sitting of the county court was held to-day before His Honor Judge Hole, a large number of cases being disposed of.

THE PLAGUE AT OPORTO.
(Associated Press.)

Oporto, Sept. 6.—The Pasteur Institute commission, which recently arrived here to study the epidemic, asserts it is the genuine Indian plague. The commissioners have been treating patients with Pasteur serum, and protest against the inefficiency of the sanitary cordon.

STEAMER MISSING.
(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 6.—A despatch received here to-day says the British cruiser Melopene, which has been searching for the missing British steamer Walkato, which sailed from London on May 4th, for Loution, N. Z., has returned to Mauritius, unsuccessful.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 6.—The Commercial Cable Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. payable on the 1st. The transfer books will be closed on September 20th, and re-opened on October 1st.

REFUSE TO PAY TAXES.
(Associated Press.)

Barcelona, Sept. 6.—Over 12,000 manufacturers refuse to pay the new taxes, and many land owners have decided to follow their example.

Nearing a Settlement

Negotiations for a Temporary Alaskan Boundary Line Almost Concluded.

Britain is Reported to Have Made Concessions to the United States.

Question of a Canadian Port on the Lynn Canal Left Over For the Present.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 6.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following regarding the Alaskan boundary: "The negotiations for a modus vivendi defining a temporary boundary line between the Dominion and Alaska will be concluded within a few days, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene.

"Facts which have come to my attention to-day show that Secretary Hay has convinced Great Britain of the impracticable character of the position he assumed, and Great Britain's friendliness for this country has caused her to make concessions which will enable an agreement to be reached as to the location of a temporary line.

"The proposed line, I understand, will be located at the fork of the Chilkoot river, just above the Indian village of Klaskan. Other points where the line will be located were agreed upon some months ago, and are not under discussion now.

"The effect of the location of the boundary as fixed by Secretary Hay and practically agreed to by Great Britain will be that the Lynn canal will be under American control, and Canada will not, under the temporary agreement, have a port on that waterway. The question of a Canadian port at Lynn canal will be left over until the negotiations for a permanent settlement of the dispute.

"The high commission will have nothing to do with the Alaskan boundary question, though the American members will undoubtedly consult with Secretary Hay.

"It seems to be understood that the commission will not reassemble until the boundary controversy is disposed of, as indicated that the boundary dispute must be settled before remaining questions can be adjusted.

Statement by British Officials.
London, Sept. 6.—Officials of the foreign office say they have not officially acquiesced in any modus vivendi matter in the Alaskan boundary dispute, and that no recent negotiations have been under consideration here.

Mr. Bessie Towers, British charge d'affaires at Washington, it is added, has carried on a discussion with Colonel Hay, United States secretary of state, with a view to a fuller consideration of Canadian and British views, but it is asserted nothing binding on either side could arise from these negotiations.

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Friday Will Decide

Whether There is to Be Peace or War in South Africa.

Cabinet Council Will Probably Result in an Ultimatum to Kruger.

Colonial Secretary Replies to the Transvaal Government's Latest Proposals.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 6.—This morning's news sheds no light on the Transvaal crisis. Signs which the English are alleged to see just before war-commence, and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

The Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, remains at the Colonial Office, and other cabinet ministers are either here or on their way.

The general opinion tends to the belief that the Cabinet Council will result in an ultimatum being sent to the Transvaal, followed by an immediate, back-down on the part of the Boers; or the commencement of hostilities by Great Britain.

This feeling, however, is founded on the trend in the recent negotiations, and it is often forgotten that in these Mr. Chamberlain had practically a free hand and was not hindered by cautious conservatism, which will, undoubtedly, characterize the deliberations of the full cabinet council.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day says: "It is feared that during the past 24 hours the probability of war has become appreciably greater."

The paper, however, prints no news, except that received yesterday to justify this assumption.

Advisers from various sources indicate that the acute tension in all parts of South Africa continues.

Unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is pretty certain the issue of war or peace lies solely in the result of Friday's cabinet council, because public interest is centered more upon the signs of action as exhibited at the army stations and dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly watched, chiefly owing to uneasy feeling that the Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raiding Natal.

It was reported this afternoon that Mr. Chamberlain had sent a reply through Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British commissioner of South Africa, to the Transvaal government's latest propositions. The latter is generally understood to be a withdrawal of former concessions and a tentative agreement for a further conference.

It seems improbable Mr. Chamberlain has done this, as he would probably have awaited the cabinet's decision before taking such action, and even if he has, it is hardly likely his reply would bring matters to a head except by irritating the Boers.

Boers Receive Ammunition.
London, Sept. 6.—The second edition of the Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, which says that during yesterday's visit to the Rand regarding the proximity of British troops to Transvaal territory, Lord Delaigue, a member of the Rand, said: "The Boers only require half a day's notice to fight."

The correspondent of the Times, continuing, says: "Many conclude the defiant tone of the speeches are not unconnected with the fact that the Mauser ammunition, which had been stopped at Delagoa Bay, has now been received. The Pretoria government admits that a consignment of cannons is now on its way from France. The evident aim of the Boers is to secure time until grass and water are plentiful, the burghers fully recognizing that a peaceful settlement of the difficulty is out of the question."

The Capetown correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "In reply to the remarks of Sir John Gordon Spragg, former premier of Cape Colony, and leader of the opposition, made during yesterday's session of the Cape House of Assembly, the Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner, premier of Cape Colony, said permits had not been granted for large quantities of ammunition to be transported through the colony, but small quantities for local importers continue to arrive, and he did not desire at present to stop such importations."

Britain's Proposals Unacceptable.
Pretoria, Sept. 6.—The latest reply of the Transvaal Republic to the British demands has been published. In this reply regret is expressed that the proposals of Great Britain are unacceptable. The Transvaal government admits Great Britain's rights under the convention of international law to protect her subjects, but denies the claim of suzerainty. The reply agrees further to a conference regarding franchise and representation.

DEATHS FROM SCURVY.
(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6.—The steamer Squoia, which has arrived from Clipperton Island, reports that scurvy is causing much distress there. Five men had succumbed to the disease, and three others are afflicted with the malady. In all only 50 men are on the island, and engaged in collecting guano for shipment to this city.

Board of Aldermen

Officers and Men of Visiting Warships Will Be Entertained.

The Burning Question of Back Stands Once More Discussed.

The Port Angeles memorial, which at the last meeting of the city council a week ago was laid on the table for one week, was by resolution re-deposited on that convenient spot at the meeting of the same body last night, notwithstanding the protests of the advocates of the scheme. Another matter of some importance decided upon, at last night's session, was to withdraw that portion of Broad street between Port and Truncheon Alley from the list of places available as stands for passenger vehicles.

A visiting warship. The first communication before the council was from C. Lowenberg, German consul at this port, intimating that H. I. M. ship Geier will arrive in Esquimalt about Sept. 23rd, and stating that any courtesies extended to the ship's officers would be appreciated by the writer.

Ald. Williams endorsed the idea of entertainment being given to the visiting officers and men. He suggested that a hall be given, to which the Geier's officers and those of our own ships at Esquimalt be invited. The mayor and Ald. Hayward and Macgregor were appointed a committee of entertainment.

A protest. A letter was lodged by T. Elford against the closing of a drain on St. Charles street by Major Dupont. The communication was referred to the city solicitor for report.

The weekly letter from C. C. Moody was taken as read, and referred to the city solicitor.

Back Stands. Redon & Harrington objected to the stationing of hacks on Broad street, as the odor from these stands would be very offensive to those patronizing their hotel. They also cited the narrowness of the street as an objection to its employment for such a purpose. The letter was laid on the table.

Routine Business. The city clerk reported the following communications received and referred to the city engineer:

Hesterman & Co., agents for Alex. Munroe, calling attention to the condition of an open drain on the north side of Market street.

William Rockett, in regard to the grade of the sidewalk between Cook and George streets.

Pemberton & Son, requesting that the ditch on the easterly side of St. Charles street, from Chandler avenue to the Port Bay road, be deepened.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

W. J. DOWLER.

The report was adopted.

Engineer's Department. The city engineer's report was also endorsed. It was as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration:

I have before me a communication from Mrs. A. B. Going re condition of Cook street between Queen's avenue and King's road. I have examined said section and find it will be necessary to do some filling over the water main, etc., which I have reported to the water department, and am informed that same will have immediate attention.

Re petitions from Hardness Clarke and others asking that junction be provided in the vicinity of the junction of Yates street and Cadboro Bay road. In company with the street superintendent, I have gone over the ground in question and find this section is certainly in need of permanent sewers, but regret to say that in my opinion none of the schemes suggested are favorable for many reasons. I may say Pemberton and part of Cadboro Bay road be severed in the following manner, viz: by converting the pipe surface drain on the upper or easterly end of View street into a sewer and extending same along Cadboro Bay road in a northeasterly direction to Pemberton road, a distance of about 150 feet, but of course having a considerable amount of rock to remove. In conclusion I would ask that the same opinion be obtained re converting of surface drains into combined sewers and the collection of rental from same, before making any recommendation.

C. H. TOPP, City Engineer.

Market Receipts. The market superintendent reported the receipts from that source during the past month as \$123.35. Received and filed.

Clothing the Force. The committee to which was referred the tenders for police clothing recommended the tender of James Maynard for 20 pairs of boots at \$6 per pair; W. D. Kinnaird three officers' suits at \$29 each, Thomas & Grant 17 constables' suits at \$22.50, and Arthur Holmes for 20 waterproof coats at \$12.50 each, making a total value of \$839.50. The committee also recommended that in future the council fix a price for the various articles before advertising, so that parties tendering may send in samples of the best goods they would supply at the prices named. The report was adopted.

Money Matters. The finance committee recommended an appropriation of \$4,164.50 for the month. The report took the usual course.

Civic Painting. Tenders were then opened for painting the roofs of the city hall and the city market building as follows: F. Keown, \$500; E. A. Lewis, \$371.

The contract was accordingly awarded to Mr. Lewis.

Hack Stands.

The mayor's motion designating the stands for passenger and goods vehicles then came up for consideration, the list having already been published in the Times.

Ald. Macgregor suggested that Broad street between Port and Yates, be exempted, from the fact that it was a narrow street and the leading hotel was situated upon it.

Ald. Hayward concurred in this view. He thought some deference ought to be paid to the request of the owners of the Strand Hotel.

The mayor thought the difficulty would be met by exempting that portion between View and Port streets. If that part between Yates and Port be exempted, it would limit very much the ground near the centre of the city. Ald. Williams was of the same mind.

Some of the aldermen thought 100 feet of the street each way from Port and Yates might be given the hackmen, but the mayor thought it would be wiser to stick to streets as boundaries, as any other designation of districts would lead to confusion.

Finally, a motion, fathered by Ald. Stewart, was carried. Broad street from Port street to Truncheon avenue being prohibited to the drivers.

When the stands for goods vehicles came up for consideration, Ald. Bryden moved that Government street, north of Johnson street, be set apart for the expressmen. It was in the centre of the business portion, where an express was often required, and he didn't think all the good stands should be reserved to the hackmen.

Ald. Williams was afraid the proprietors of the Victoria Hotel would object. The mayor didn't think the amendment should be pressed, but Ald. Stewart insisted his motion that by the new arrangement, under consideration two of the best stands of the expressmen had been taken away, and others should be provided in compensation. Ald. Humphrey thought so too, and the motion carried with these two amendments.

Tenders Laid.

The motion of Ald. Humphrey and Bryden calling for tenders for the erection of an electric light station was carried, the date up to which tenders will be received being set for the 18th of September.

Gravel Beds.

The motion of Ald. Williams that two gravel beds at Spring Ridge be purchased, so that the city might have ready material for repairing the streets, was next considered. The mayor thought it was a bad speculation on the part of the city to sell the lots in the first place and now that there was a chance to reacquire them, he thought a time should be lost in doing so. With the advent of the Port Angeles & Eastern Road into the city these lots would doubtless increase in value. (Laughter). "You may laugh," continued the speaker, "but it will come all the same."

Ald. Macgregor thought that some of the city's property in James Bay might be exchanged in making the deal; Ald. Humphrey suggested that the engineer might report on all the gravel lots; and Ald. Hayward said the instructions to the engineer should be wider still and should be, primarily, to ascertain whether the city required gravel or not.

Ald. Cameron held the same view and thought the engineer might be asked to give his opinion on whether the city required gravel or not, and that tenders be then asked for it if it was deemed advisable to buy gravel at all. Ald. Cameron moved an amendment in accordance with his views, which was carried.

Disposed Of.

The tax sale by-law of 1899 was reconsidered and finally passed.

Ferry Matters.

Under deferred business came up the resolution of the council laying the petition of those desirous of having the Port Angeles ferry by-law submitted, on the table for a week.

Ald. Macgregor asked the mayor if he was able to say whether the proposals he had hinted at when the petition was tabled were matured yet. His worship really did not know. Naturally, Ald. Macgregor was hardly satisfied with this evasive answer, and pressed for something definite, but without avail.

Ald. Hayward thought that the matter should be referred to a special committee, to the city engineer.

Ald. Williams rose, and indignation rang in every accent as he ridiculed the last speaker's suggestion. "You would think from Ald. Hayward's remarks," he said, "that two lawyers could pass the by-law." This scheme had advanced further than anything in the way of a railway proposal yet before the city, and to hold back for a scheme which was decidedly visionary was absurd.

The mayor couldn't see what harm would be done by delaying the matter for a week or two, but Ald. Williams reminded the chairman that it was such delays which had militated against the city in the past. "You will put the city in the same position as you did when the C.P.R. reached Vancouver," he continued, "if you had been ready with a fast steamer or a ferry then, we would have had the terminus here. By following the same policy you will have an out of date boat to meet the railway when it reaches Port Angeles, and will see a rival town built up there."

Ald. Macgregor rallied the mayor on his "rival scheme," and a ripple of merriment was caused as the mayor hurriedly disclaimed any connection with such a scheme.

Ald. Kinsman thought it ought to be disposed of at once. A motion to lay the matter over for another week was carried.

Dangers to the Public.

Ald. Williams drew attention to a leaning building opposite the Victoria hotel, and other aldermen had a similar complaint to make of a building at the corner of Broad and Johnson streets, before the council rose at 9:30.

"DUTY FEED MAN AND STEED."

Feed your nerves, also, if you would have them strong. The blood is the feeder and sustainer of the whole nervous system. Men and women who are nervous are so because their blood is starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears, because the nerves are supplied. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25c.

A Mysterious Agent.

M. Bureau Visits Edmonton to Find a Home for a French Family.

Did He Want a Refuge for Dreyfus?—Interviews With a Mr. Henry.

There came to Edmonton, in the Klondike rush of 1898, an enthusiastic young Frenchman, Mr. Leon Bureau, from Paris. He was in company with another young man, Mr. Henry by name, who he said to have been an Irishman, although he spoke French fluently. With several attendants the young men set out on the journey to the Klondike by way of the Mackenzie route, and with no money coming and going they were soon forgotten. But along in December, last year, Mr. Bureau unexpectedly reappeared in Edmonton, having come in partly on foot from the Athabasca.

He said that he had left his friend, Mr. Henry, at Port Resolution. He did not stay long here, starting at once immediately for France. He was back here in June, no longer intent on going to the Klondike, but seeking investment for the large sum of money he was known to possess. He purchased the Banque Jacques Cartier building, and he made other investments here. On Wednesday, Aug. 20, he called on the Red Star Bureau, and was bound for Havre, bound for Paris.

A few days ago the Associated Press sent out from Seattle a despatch which was widely published in the Eastern papers. It was as follows:

Seattle, Aug. 24.—Leon Bureau, private secretary of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French Ambassador, Dr. Monod, has left for Paris. In an interview Mr. Bureau admitted, for the first time, that his trip to the Northwest was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without loss of time. "I have been to the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories," said Mr. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to Mr. Labori before the case closes, or even if I do not, it will be still of value."

During his stay here Mr. Bureau made many acquaintances, some of whom became friends, and when this despatch was shown to them they were very much surprised at it. Mr. Villeneuve said it was absurd. Mr. Laurenceau laughed loudly. Mr. Cartier, however, said it was nonsense. He said that he had been in the office of Mr. Labori, who was chief counsel for the defense in the Dreyfus case, and he had seen the Dreyfus defense with much skill. But that he had been in Mr. Labori's office has not been verified; though it is believed he was a student there. It will be remarked that the despatch speaks of him as Mr. Labori's private secretary. Mr. Bureau gave up his studies to go to the Klondike, and his companion for the journey was Mr. Henry, from Paris. It will be remembered that Col. Henry was implicated in this atrocious case, and being confronted with forged documents, which were his work, he confessed and was found in prison shortly afterwards with his throat cut, but whether by his own hand or that of some of the conspirators who may have had reason to fear him, no one can say. Had the Henry who is now said to be in the north country on the Mackenzie somewhere, any connection with Col. Henry, the forger and suicide?

It will be remembered that the Dreyfus revision agitation did not reach an acute stage until last summer. Along in the fall Mr. Bureau leaves the man Henry at Port Resolution and suddenly reappears in Edmonton and takes hasty departure for France. Was it because of something learned from Henry that he made this trip in mid-winter. When he returned in June he had plenty of money, upwards of \$32,000, and he made no secret of his possession of this sum. Whatever may have been his opinions before, he was now an earnest Dreyfusard and did not hesitate to say so. The French hereabouts are anti-Dreyfus, and Mr. Bureau had often heated discussions on the subject. One day he received a letter from the French Minister, Dr. Monod, brother of Capt. Dreyfus. Engaged in his somewhat as follows:

Dear M. Bureau: I am sorry that I was not at home when you called. I should have liked to have seen you before your departure.

M. Bureau showed this letter to several and its existence was no secret. But, strange of all, Mr. Bureau told a friend here that he was desirous of securing a location for a family that wished to emigrate from France to some retired place, and he wished his friends' opinion as to a suitable place. It was with this object that Mr. Bureau went to Edmonton, from Edmonton, where he stayed with farmers for more than a week and also visited the priest. This retired young man, with much money and able to command luxurious living, must have been very solicitous for the family that wished a retired place to emigrate to when he was content to spend more than a week in country farm houses enquiring for a location, and the question has been asked, Was it Dreyfus and his family for whom he sought a retired refuge? It will be remembered, too, that the gentleman whom Mr. Bureau went to visit in Seattle is named Dr. Monod, and he is said to be a brother of the Parisian Dr. Monod, who has been so warm a Dreyfusard.

There may be nothing in all this but mere coincidence, yet there are some who regard the singular circumstances as revealing Mr. Bureau as an important agent in the Dreyfus case, but in what relation cannot at the present be fully discussed. Mr. Henry did not attempt to go on to the

Klondike. He is still on the Mackenzie whither his mail is sent to him—Edmonton Post.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD FOR 1899.

The world's production of gold for 1899, if Australia and South Africa maintain the rate with which they began the year, will probably reach \$340,000,000, or about \$500,000,000 more than in 1898. At the end of the current year the three principal countries will rank in the following order in the list of gold-producing districts:

South Africa	\$104,000,000
Australia	\$78,000,000
United States	\$74,000,000

The state of Washington, it is thought, will far exceed its usual production; and the Klondike, which in 1897 and 1898 produced respectively \$6,027,000 and \$13,700,000 worth of gold, it is estimated will yield in 1899 at least \$20,000,000 in yellow metal.

Typhoons Bring Death

British Bark Kitty Lost in the China Seas—Twelve Drowned.

The Captain, His Wife and Children Swept to Death—An Awful Scene.

News was brought by the steamer Glenogle, which arrived early this morning, of the loss of the British bark Kitty, during the recent typhoons in the China seas. The captain and eleven of his crew lost their lives in the wreck. The Kitty was bound from Shanghai to Amoy, when the disaster occurred.

When about eighty li from Amoy, a terrific sea sprang up, the ship lurched and the cargo shifted. That evening Captain Maher ordered the crew to cut away the masts, as the storm was increasing in violence, and there was no possibility of trimming the cargo. Unfortunately, when the masts went over the side, they smashed all the boats, save one, and tore the deck planking, and water began to find its way below. For two days the ship tumbled out, the crew straining their eyes for a passing sail. Nothing was seen, however, save a native boat running for shelter. Early on the morning of the third, sea after sea poured on to the vessel, and the captain seeing she could not last much longer ordered the men to stand by the lifeboat. He put his wife and two children, and a nurse of the Chinese, in the boat and prepared for a long haul. Hardly had he done so when the bark began to go down. He and a number of seamen then sprang into the boat and slashed it from the davits, leaving the remainder of the crew with a bottle of lifeboat in which to struggle for their lives. Almost immediately after the boat left the vessel, she gave one violent lurch and disappeared. A number of the men were injured and knocked senseless by the inrush of water. However, the tank-lined boat got away clear with the captain, his wife and two children, and a nurse of the Chinese, whilst others clung to the life-lines alive. The darkness was intense, but by the occasional phosphorus-crested waves other members of the crew were seen clinging to bits of wreckage. But the boat was unmanageable, the oars had been broken, and before the minutes she got broadside to the trough of the sea and turned over and over, each time dropping one or two of the occupants.

Almost the first to disappear was the captain's wife, and shortly afterwards the captain himself. The captain's children, a little boy and girl, were saved by the Chinese, but finally, about three hours after the bark sank beneath the waves, they were washed from their grasp, the plucky fellows being almost too exhausted to save themselves.

At break of day the weather moderated somewhat, but the sea was still high, and survivors were helpless and in a sad plight, having been without food or water for two days, and in the boat they had neither air nor sail.

Their only hope lay in the passing of a steamer. About noon the steamer Alesan, Captain Knuth, had, owing to stress of weather, put into Amoy, and the typhoon being past, had left that morning for Shanghai.

About noon, some sixty miles N.E. of the port, the officer of the watch sighted the boat with seven men, including the boatwain, sitting up to their necks in water, and within a cable length three more men were seen clinging to some pieces of wreckage. All were promptly got on board and Capt. Knuth, thinking there might be other survivors in the vicinity, cruised round and made a thorough search, but without success.

The mate went down in the ship, refusing to leave his cabin. The Kitty was an iron barge of 800 tons, built in Amsterdam in 1856, and has been many years on the coast of China.

The same typhoon also played havoc with the Australian bark Rose. She got into Shanghai in bad distress on August 14th.

At Foochow the hurricanes destroyed much property, and at Kulang about 75 per cent. of the houses were blown down, and the new church wrecked. At Foochow four big passenger launches foundered, and some two hundred sampans were broken. Hundreds of Chinese were drowned.

At Miyazaki, Japan, 118 houses were utterly destroyed; 6 people were killed and 5 wounded.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonic and most perfect nerve are found in Garfield's Fruit Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

WHEN BABY IS TEETHING

GIVE IT Garfield Fig Syrup

NO OPIUM. NO MINERALS.

4½ ounce bottle, 25c. All druggists.

Sentenced to Death

Robert Miller to Be Hanged at Yokohama For Triple Murder.

The First Foreigner Convicted Under the New Treaty Laws.

A Falling Hill Buries Many—Wireless Telegraphy in Japan.

News was brought by steamer Glenogle this morning that Robert Miller, the American sailor, convicted of the murder of W. Nelson Ward and two Japanese women on July 17th last in the native part of Yokohama, was sentenced on the morning of August 19th to be hanged.

The prisoner maintained a self-possession if not indifferent attitude throughout the reading of the five thousand word verdict of the Japanese judges. The verdict was read in Japanese and then in English to the prisoner by the interpreter.

The crime for which R. Miller, who is the first foreigner to be tried under the new treaty laws, will meet death is as follows: On the 17th July he went to the Rising Sun saloon in the native quarters, and finding an American, W. Nelson Ward, asleep on a lounge downstairs, he inflicted two wounds in Ward's throat with a razor, and to make his work complete battered him on the head with a claw hammer. Having killed Ward he went upstairs, and finding a Japanese woman, a servant, asleep, immediately killed her with the hammer. Then, proceeding to an adjoining room he found the mistress of the house, with whom he had been intimate, sleeping soundly. Springing upon her, he savagely beat her with the hammer and left her lying dead on the floor.

In sentencing Miller, the presiding judge—had two associates—said: It is the benevolent desire of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor that all strangers within our Empire should be treated with magnanimity, and it is also the wish of our people to extend kindness and hospitality to aliens resident in this land.

At this juncture, when Japan has taken her place among the county of nations, and her legal autonomy has been restored, it is most desirous to the judicial officials to be placed under the painful necessity of sentencing a citizen of one of the Treaty Powers to death.

Miller's counsel has given notice of appeal, and the prisoner himself has made application to the United States consul to protect him, as he is an American citizen. Since the treaty laws came into force, however, Americans and other nations being equally amenable to the Japanese laws, the consul will pay no attention to the appeal.

News reached Yokohama shortly before the Glenogle sailed of the fatal collapse of a honeycombed hill in Toshiima province, near Hakodate; 24 men and women were caught by the falling earth and buried alive.

Two Englishmen named McKinley and Macintosh, who left Hongkong in May last in an open boat, for whom fears were entertained, safe. They have turned up on the coast of Hoope. The adventurous boat was started 25 days in making the voyage in their small craft. They intend to engage in trading with the natives along the coast.

Wireless telegraphy is being used in Japan with success. The Japanese department of communications have recently instituted wireless telegraphy by the cable connecting Moko-motoma lighthouse with Shimoda.

According to late reports it would seem that the recent big conflagration at Yokohama was started by incendiaries. A number of natives have been arrested charged with firing buildings. A strange story is being told in Yokohama of how the building of Mr. Shimizu, a contractor, was saved. He offered 4,000 yen to anyone who would save the building, and a number of "good men" from Tokyo have laid claim to the reward. The buildings all around about were burnt, but Mr. Shimizu's building was unharmed, and the "good men" say this is due to their work. They got on the roof, waved flags, and shouted imprecations at the advancing flames—and they left the building untouched.

Among the passengers who will arrive by the next Empress—the India—due on the 10th, is Mr. Otani Kahai, who goes to Philadelphia to represent Japan at the Universal Commercial Conference to be held in November.

On the arrival of the colored troops at Manila, a local paper announced that they had come to "take up the white man's burden."

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

Antiquity of Many of Their Nursery Rhymes.

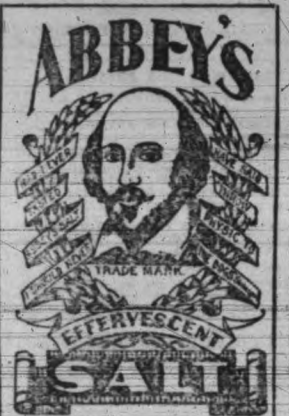
Charles Welsh, in a late magazine article on The Antiquity of Children's Literature, says: "Many of our simple nursery rhymes, such as those in the Mother Goose collections, have a curious history, and are of great antiquity. 'Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home,' has been said to be as old as the flood, and to have had its origin in the story of the dove which went forth from the ark. It is true that in some form or another it is found in every part of the world. 'Sing a song of sixpence' is as old as the sixteenth century. 'Three blind mice' is found in a music book dated 1690. 'The frog and the mouse' was licensed in 1580. 'Three children playing on the ice' dates from 1639. 'London Bridge is broken down' is of unthought antiquity. 'Girls and boys, come out to play' is certainly as old as the reign of Charles III., as is also 'Lucy Locket lost her pocket' to the tune of which 'Yankee Doodle' was written. 'Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?' is of the age of Queen Elizabeth. 'The old woman tossed in a blanket' is of the reign of James II., to which monarch it is

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supposed to abide. The original of 'The house that Jack built' is to be found in the ancient Chaldean language. The stories of 'Jack the Giant-Killer' and 'Tom Thumb' were brought into England by Heugit and Horsa and Edda—the Saxons; and 'Tom Hickathrift' may be placed in the same category. 'Tom Thumb,' too, is found among the oldest traditions of German and Danish literature. 'Old King Cole' dates back to the third century after Christ, and 'Jack Horner' existed in oral tradition long before the first printed copy we can find, which was issued in 1491. These are but a few instances of the antiquity of some of the light literature of the infant scholar."

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of cough, cold, croup, whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Hissing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Bastos applaud a popular orator in the assemblies by hissing him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence. In this country the hiss has only one meaning—disapproval.

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ment street.
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mal road.
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GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.
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West.

MR. MCINNES'S ORATION.

When the good people who crowded
the Opera House at Nanaimo last Mon-
day and listened to Mr. William Wallace
Bruce McInnes, M.P., deliver what must
be classed as the most extraordinary
speech in the history of politics in this
province, when they read that speech in
cold type, its periods unaided by the ges-
ticulations and other oratorical parapher-
nalia which enable a man to talk non-
sense with impunity to an assemblage
of hearers—when, we say, that audience
thinks over that speech they will wonder
what there was in it to excite their ap-
plause. We have no doubt that their
second thoughts on that speech will
cause them some uneasiness, because
they are bound to feel some suspicion
that the sounding brass and the tinkling
cymbals of the demagogue have charmed
them and won their approbation in an
unguarded moment.

No paid agitator ever made use of
poorer shoddy than the pitiful stuff dis-
patched up by Mr. McInnes to his audience
on Monday. His theatrical announce-
ment of the resignation of his seat was
too evidently a mere bit of the art of
political dodger, and though it might
take the audience unawares and momen-
tarily arouse their admiration, their
calmer thoughts must inevitably be fatal
to Mr. McInnes's plan to gain credit
and escape possible censure.

One serious offence which Mr. McInnes
committed in that speech was his ex-
pression of unreasoning hostility to cap-
ital. The wisest leaders of the labor
movement would deprecate the utter-
ances of Mr. McInnes—for all thinking
workmen know that while the just
claims of labor must be firmly and un-
ceasingly pressed upon the attention of
governments for settlement labor has
no desire to antagonize capital. The
spirit between the two ought to be one
of conciliation; it is in that spirit that
great reforms are to be brought about.
It is not right for any public man to ut-
ter such statements as those which fell
from Mr. McInnes on Monday, and we
feel sure he will yet regret them if he
does not do so now.

The speaker's assertions regarding the
action of the Dominion government on the
Japanese question were misleading and
in many cases absurd. Mr. McInnes
said:

"It was disallowed against the wishes
of the representatives of the province,
and the answer given to the protesta-
tions made was that it was demanded by
Imperial policy. I tell you, gentlemen,
that Imperialism had nothing to do with
it. I tell you frankly there was a desire
to disallow it, and in the second place
the interests of Birmingham merchants
had more to do with that disallowance
than any consideration of Imperialism."

To comment upon such talk would be
superfluous; it is self-condematory.
Every sane man in Canada knows per-
fectly well that the Dominion govern-
ment, in matters touching foreign powers,
is subject to the will of the government
of Great Britain. Long before the Do-
minion government took up the matter
of disallowing the anti-Japanese acts

passed by the Legislature of British Co-
lumbia it was known that the Imperial
government would bring pressure to bear
on the Dominion government which
would leave the latter no alternative but
to do as they have done. Mr. McInnes's
fine frenzy would have been much better
expended upon the powers in Downing
street.

Then Mr. McInnes violently attacked
the Dominion government for what he
alleged to be their breach of faith re-
garding the imposition of an increased
tax on the Chinese, and alleged that the
government had no desire to impose
that tax. No man knows better than
Mr. McInnes what the government have
had to endure from the wanton obstruc-
tionists of the opposition during the ses-
sion just ended; nobody knows better
than he the tremendous difficulty encoun-
tered at every turn by the government
in the endeavor to go on with the busi-
ness of the country. The government's
pledge would undoubtedly have been put
into effect had it been possible to do so
during last session, but the outrageous
conduct of the opposition made it quite
impossible. The opposition, not the gov-
ernment, are the proper objects of Mr.
McInnes's wrath and eloquence. The
government are quite willing to carry
out their promise in the matter, and, as
we say, probably nobody is more fully
aware of the fact than the gentleman
who talked so intemperately at Nanaimo
on Monday. He says the explanation
given as to why the government could not
bring on the promised legislation, "is
all twaddle," the trash sent out by
the hired apologists of the govern-
ment. Mr. McInnes knows that is not a
correct statement, and so do the public,
unfortunately for him.

CANADA FOR INVESTMENTS.

London Financial Times asks a pertinent
question: Why do Englishmen not
think more of Canada as a field for cap-
ital and enterprise? Canada certainly
does not receive the share of attention
it deserves, and the reason for this ne-
glect is not easy to understand. While
Englishmen will sink thousands of
pounds in South American republics which
have repeatedly "nipped" them, and will
put millions sterling into United States
enterprises, they never seem to think of
investing even a few thousands in the
most progressive portion of the British
empire.

Are we reaping the fruits of so many
years of Tory administration? It would
almost seem so if one reckon up what
Canada has to offer the British investor.
In reality not one of the countries into
which English capital is being poured
with a lavish hand can compare with the
Dominion for advantageous investments.
They are by no means "poor countries,"
but they are far out of Canada's class
for richness of resources.

The population of the Dominion is
thought to be about five and a quarter
million—the next census is to be taken
in 1901, when the exact figures may sur-
prise even the most sanguine amongst
us. Immigration from Europe is going
on at a satisfactory rate; it is steady
and increasing at an even ratio, and the
quality is in general high. Canada has
now in operation about 17,000 miles of
railway, and it is not unlikely that a
second transcontinental line will soon be
in course of construction. Seventy
thousand miles of telegraph line, being
added to continually, is now in service.

Then, as to the trade of the Dominion,
the statistics for 1898 are pretty convinc-
ing, and prove that the country is no
longer in the moribund condition in
which it lay prior to 1896. In 1898 the ex-
ports of the fisheries alone were valued
at \$11,000,000; the produce of forests at
\$26,000,000 and of mines at \$28,000,000.
In the same year twenty-five million tons
of goods were carried over the railways,
while the tonnage belonging to Canada
in the lakes amounted to 27,500,000 tons.
The total exports for the year ending
June last were \$115,000,000, as against \$67-
500,000 in June, 1898, and about \$12,000,000
in 1897. These figures ought to prove to
English capitalists that they will search
a long time before they find a country
that can match them, taking everything
into consideration, or where investments
may be made with such absolute secu-
rity.

No such emboldenings as are now con-
vincing Cape Colony are ever likely to
occur in Canada; the disturbances that
have broken out there have been suppressed
promptly, so severely, we might say so
crushingly, as to knock all the fight out
of the disturbers and frighten the dis-
affected into complete submission. Cana-
da's way of dealing with rebels may sa-
vor a little of early Roman rigor, but it
leaves no room for subsequent regrets.
British law is administered in Canada
with British force and energy, and that
is what British investors want to know.

As to the field for investment, it is
practically limitless. Canada is now
probably the richest timber country on
the globe. Its forest reserves are vast;
to this country the world must soon
look for its lumber supplies, and those
who have been wise enough to take time
by the forelock and invest in this kind
of property will have no reason to regret
their action. The Canadian pulp industry
alone offers splendid inducements to cap-
ital; then there are our fisheries, prac-
tically unexploited and yet known to be
amongst the richest on earth. Our
Northwest is the best stock-raising area
in the world; to mention Canadian
cheese and butter is to refer to the best
qualities known to the trade; Manitoba's
wheat is unsurpassed—one could go on
filling columns of a paper with indi-

putable assertions of the same kind and
yet not exhaust the subject.

Why, then, British capital should be
chary of investing in a land like this
when it shows no hesitation in sinking
hundreds of thousands of pounds in
countries like Argentina, Uruguay, Chile
and the like, where a revolution is liable
to happen at any moment and destroy
property, is one of those mysteries no
man can solve.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Not a few of the best papers in the
States are getting a bit shaky as to the
position of their country with reference
to the Alaska boundary question. The
refusal of the United States to submit
the question to independent arbitration
has disgusted them—and others which
have not yet had the boldness to speak
out. It is in the Eastern States, and in
the large centres of population that one
must turn to find bold criticisms of the
government's policy in this and other
matters; in the West and in the thinly-
populated districts only one side of the
question is presented, and that the un-
reasoning side which declares to Great
Britain any rights on this continent and
would advocate the use of force in set-
tling the boundary misunderstanding. This
is no exaggeration, as one may
prove for himself by an examination of
the newspapers from Denver to Seattle.
Even the New York Journal became
quite rabid on the subject a short time
ago, and amongst other silly things said
that if the people of the United States
desisted it would be for purposes of na-
tional security to take any portion of
"what is now Canada," they would not
be at all inconvenienced by any protests
the inhabitants of the said portion of
Canada or of Great Britain might make.

It is pleasant to set in contrast with
this ruffianly nonsense the views of such
a paper as the Scottish American, of
New York city, which in discussing the
subject lately expressed these opinions:

"No one can deny that Canada's de-
mand is both just and reasonable. The
Joint High Commission found it impos-
sible to effect any agreement or com-
promise regarding Alaska boundary,
and Canada said: Well, let us refer it
to neutral arbitration; the same kind of
arbitration as you (the United States)
insisted upon in the case of Venezuela.
But the United States would not agree
to that, but wanted a reference to six
persons mutually appointed with an im-
plicit assurance of friendly feeling and lean-
ing to it (the United States), and no
matter what the arbitration might de-
cide, the contrary, it should be con-
sidered that Skagway and Dyea belonged
to this country. Now, Canada could
never be expected to agree to that."

Across the line the jingo has too much
to say, as is painfully evident from the
foregoing statement of fact, and the
United States will not advance itself
very far in the good opinion or confi-
dence of other nations so long as those
dangerous gentlemen are allowed to dic-
tate American policy in international af-
fairs.

JAPAN AS A NATION.

Japan has at last taken up the full bur-
den of nationhood, and not only will she
assume the responsibility of guarantee-
ing all foreigners within her borders ac-
cused of offences against the law a fair
trial in her own courts instead of allow-
ing them the privilege of trial before the
consuls of their native countries, but she
has also undertaken the task of regulat-
ing matters of religion. All sects, Chris-
tian and pagan, are now equal before the
law and are placed under absolute con-
trol of a local governor. Without his
permission no church can be built or
meeting held. Here are some of the
rules in question:

"Japan's new law regulating all faiths
and beliefs has gone into effect and much
comment has arisen in consequence. A
copy of the regulations has been sent to
the Japanese consulate here. According
to it all sects, pagan or Christian,
are placed under the absolute control of
a local governor. Without his permis-
sion even a church cannot be built or
meeting held. The regulations even go
so far as to demand detailed informa-
tion regarding the pastor."

"Before commencing religious work,
propagators of a faith must go before
the governor with full details. The
scheme of faith must be fully explained,
church finances accounted for and the
personal and religious history of the ap-
plicant, preacher and members outlined
in writing. The order further decrees
that all who desire to establish or build
a temple, church, preaching or lecture
house for religious purposes must apply
for permission, furnishing the following
particulars:

"Why such building is necessary; the
date when the building will be completed;
the name of the building; where locat-
ed, and all necessary information relat-
ing to the site and structure, and also
the plan of the edifice; the name of the
religion; its method of control and main-
tenance; when there is a chief preacher,
his qualifications and the method of his
election."

"If the building is not completed with-
in the term stated by the applicant, the
permit will be null and void. If preach-
ers are to be changed, or their numbers
increased, or if any change occurs con-
nected with the faith, if it is
desired to move the building, or if any-
thing is wanted, the preachers or those
in charge must apply to the governor for
permission. Even if a sect is to go out
of existence the governor must likewise
have his say about it."

These regulations hardly seem neces-
sary to a resident of a country where
such matters adjust themselves without
any supervision, and it will be surpris-
ing if a certain amount of friction does
not arise.

One of New York's wise judges has
handed down the opinion that a woman
alone in the street at 2 o'clock a.m. can-

not be respectable. What about the
lady reporter, the lady doctor, the train-
ed nurse, the sister of Mercy and a
dozen others whose callings are not sub-
divided into working and resting por-
tions by the clock-dial? That judge
ought not to carry ideas of that sort
across the boundary line between the
19th and 20th centuries, or they will
clap him in the department of psycholo-
gical monstrosities in some big twentieth
century museum.

They have a Pole in Chicago who was
wounded in the battle of Grochow
when fighting for Polish independence,
under General Skrzynecki (no wonder
they lost when their leader had a name
like that) in the early part of this cen-
tury. He was born in 1796, and is there-
fore 103 years old. He can read, discuss
politics and take his daily walk. He car-
ries with him always a bag containing
earth from the battlefield of Racawice
(Poland's Bannockburn) which he wishes
to be placed in his eyes when he dies.
That man should be interviewed by the
writers on "how to do your century."

Certain London gentlemen are going to
test in the law courts the right of some
fashionable hotels and restaurants there
to exclude from dinner anybody who
does not wear the hideous costume
known as evening dress. Thackeray died
too soon to rectify by the vigor of his
pen this relic of snobbery.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

To the Editor: It is much to be re-
gretted that Mr. H. Hirschell-Cohen
should have so promptly determined to
close the discussion upon a subject
which is interesting to many of your
readers. I am afraid that if I comment
upon his late effusion as it deserves, it
may possibly arouse comments of a per-
sonal character, altogether foreign to
the controversy. There is only one point
that is worthy of consideration for a mo-
ment, which Mr. Hirschell-Cohen has
referred to, viz., that "British lives
were in danger." In my former letter
I stated that the Transvaal government
indignantly repudiated this assertion.
Mr. Hirschell-Cohen reiterates it, and
then argues upon it as if it were true.
As it is not true, and I make this as-
sertion upon the credit of persons bet-
ter qualified to judge than your corres-
pondent, the argument a la Lord Palm-
erston goes for nothing. In closing this
discussion I desire merely to add that
from first to last I have never stated
that there were no "Ulster grievances,"
but that their grievances were not
reasons in the sight of God or man
sufficient to justify the taking of arms
upon a foreign state. If you can find
space I shall be obliged by your inser-
tion of a cutting from the Montreal
Star, whose representative interviewed
Rev. P. G. T. Meiring, a resident Presby-
terian pastor of Johannesburg.

W. MARCHANT.

Victoria, Sept. 6, 1899.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor: Kindly correct state-
ment made in this morning's Colonist in
which I am reported as having at last
evening's meeting of the council called
All Hayward an obstructionist. No
such remark was made use of by my-
self.

R. T. WILLIAMS.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLT.

Arrival of Jimenez—General Heureux
of Monte Cristo has Surrendered.
(Associated Press.)

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 6.—Gen-
eral Guenito Heureux, commander of
Monte Cristo, has surrendered, and Gen-
erals Pacheco and Rosa are now occupy-
ing the city and its environs. The
troops under the command of General
Caceres, which were marching against
Monte Cristo, have been ordered to re-
turn to Santiago de los Caballeros. All
turn to Santiago de los Caballeros. All
the country is rejoicing at the arrival
of Juan Isidore Jimenez. Jimenez arrived
at Puerto Plata yesterday from Cuba,
accompanied by 50 armed revolutionists.

GOLD IN TENNESSEE.

(Associated Press.)
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 6.—While
digging a well on Lookout Mountain, G.
H. Jarnagin and others discovered gold
in large quantities. A gold vein
was struck about 100 feet below the sur-
face, and gave evidence of being a rich
one. The discovery has caused a great
deal of excitement.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Sept. 6.—Stock market,
morning board: War Eagle, 363, 361;
Payne, 126, 124; Montreal and London,
58, 54, Republic, 125, 123. Sales: Payne,
990 at 124; Republic, 3,500 at 123; War
Eagle, 2,000, 5,000 at 362, 1,000, 2,500
at 363; 2,000 at 364, 4,000 at 365, 1,000
at 364, and 500 at 362.

MEDICAL SCIENCE ADVANCES.

Positive Cure for Asthma Discovered.

It has long been recognized by medical
scientists throughout the world that na-
ture has supplied all creation with some-
thing in the vegetable or mineral king-
dom whereby all forms of ailments can be
cured, but it was not until the discovery
of the wonderful Kola plant along the
coast of the Congo River in Africa, that sci-
ence was permanently curable. In fact, it
was until the investigations made by
Dr. Clark some years ago that the dis-
ease was found curable; he found that by
combining the extract of Kola Nut with
other vegetable and mineral ingredients
then tried on the Kola Compound was
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Beauty, so the sages say, is only skin deep. Therefore the most important factor in the preservation of beauty is the proper care of the skin. A woman will grow old slowly, and her beauty will remain for many years, if she keeps her skin soft and free from blemishes.

One of the best ways of attaining this end is the frequent taking of Turkish or Russian Baths by means of our superior Folding Bath, which, before being used, is thoroughly disinfected. The bath is of a size to suit the requirements of the bathers, and the water is heated by a special system of pipes, which keeps the water at a constant temperature. The bath is of a size to suit the requirements of the bathers, and the water is heated by a special system of pipes, which keeps the water at a constant temperature.

C. H. BOWES, Chemist,
100 GOVERNMENT STREET,
NEAR YATES STREET.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 6, 5 a.m.—Since yesterday the Pacific high area has spread inland over this province and the adjoining waters. It will probably cause a brief spell of fair, warmer weather in this vicinity. Rain is falling in Cariboo and Alberta, and showers have extended eastward to Qu'Appelle.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.23; temperature, 48; minimum, 45; wind, 4 miles W.; rain, .01; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 50; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 42; minimum, 38; wind, calm; rain, .00; weather, rain.

Neah, Wash.—Barometer, 30.24; temperature, 52; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles N. W.; rain, .12; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles S.; rain, .01; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 6 miles S.; weather, clear.

FORECAST.

For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Thursday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds, fair, and a little warmer.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for breakfast.

—The latest and best cash register. Inspection invited. I. N. L., Old Post Office.

—Harvest festival, James Bay Methodist Church, Sunday and Monday, September 17th and 18th.

—On Monday evening next the Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist Church will reconvene for the winter.

—Ye Old Blue Willow Crockery and other fine patterns just opened and for sale cheap at B. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Burglars or vandals broke into the feed store and grocery of F. E. Raitt, 86 North Park street, on Monday night, and took several sacks of wheat and middlings.

—Voorhees and Davis, the well known musicians of this city, returned last night from a musical tour of Dawson, Atlin and other northern districts. They leave shortly for New York.

—Victoria Cafe for afternoon tea.

—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax have opened their forty-first branch, this time in the capital city of Ottawa. Assistant General Manager Pease has been offered the management of the bank to be started in London by J. W. McKay.

—At the regular meeting of the B. Y. P. U. of Calvary Baptist on Monday evening, Miss Noel was elected president and Miss Pickard secretary. It decided also to form a reading circle to follow the Christian culture course.

—The roof of the soda water factory of Thorpe & Co., on David street, caught fire yesterday from the smokestack, and but for the prompt and intelligent work of the brigade there would have been a serious conflagration. The damage was almost nil.

—For preserving season Erskine, Wall & Co. import by each steamer Peaches, Apples, etc., fresh, at lowest prices. Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—The souvenir tea given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is being held this afternoon and evening in the lecture room of the church. Refreshments will be provided, a most enjoyable programme has been arranged, and souvenirs of the occasion will be presented to all who attend.

AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

—IN—

The Ontario Mutual Life

Yields a handsome investment and makes sure provision for the family.

Insure in a solid home company of 90 years' standing.

R. L. DRURY,

Provincial Manager,
34 Broad Street.

—Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

—Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for breakfast.

—Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Peated Cups and Saucers at R. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?

—The Companions of the Forest are to give an ice cream and bouquet social in Sir William Wallace Hall to-morrow evening.

—For preserving season Erskine, Wall & Co. import by each steamer Peaches, Apples, etc., fresh, at lowest prices. Full line of Fruit Jars in stock.

—Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "HONDE" Ceylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it.

—If a well known medical man of Victoria, had a better opinion of the quack ability of one of the civic officials he would not have placed his hat on the target peg, to the ruin of the Christy and the amusement of the crowd, as occurred last evening at the headquarters fire hall.

—A hunting party comprising George Denny, city editor of the Colonist; Harry Wille, assistant manager of the New England hotel; C. J. Harrison, of the Victoria hotel, and Ernest W. Bradley, assistant to the city clerk, left yesterday for Esquimalt, where they expect to remain for ten days.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Magee came in from San Francisco by the steamer Queen yesterday, accompanied by daughters of the deceased, who were met here by the son, George, who returned with them this morning by the Islander to Vancouver, where the interment will take place to-morrow.

—There are nearly five hundred thousand nerve fibres in the human eye, all of which can appreciate any one of the seven colors of light. Ninety per cent. of the human race have eye troubles. Dr. W. J. Harvey, P. O. M. G. C. I. is giving a free consultation to all persons suffering from visual defects, at 30 Government street.

—To-morrow evening the members of Young Ladies' Institute, No. 33, will hold an entertainment in the Y. M. C. rooms in honor of Mrs. Nagle, of Sacramento, Cal., who is grand president of the Young Ladies' Institute. Mrs. Nagle officially visited Y. L. I., No. 33, last evening, and delivered an able address on the aims and objects of the order. The members of Seafarers and Lotoson Councils, Y. M. I., have received invitations to attend the entertainment to-morrow evening.

—The Fifth Regiment band excursion to Seattle on Saturday will doubtless be largely patronized, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the large number of excursions during the summer. The band can be relied upon to do everything in good style, and now that the Victoria is in the service the trip will be made under much more comfortable conditions than have prevailed for some time. The boat leaves her wharf at 7 a.m., and the band and the Big Four quartette will provide entertainment on the outward voyage. Bicycles will be carried free. The sale of state rooms opens on Friday evening on the boat. A lacrosse match between the James Bay juniors and the Victoria Wests may be an attraction in Seattle.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—The quietness which is a marked characteristic of the city just now, and the absence of the morning hunt, extends to the police court, where this morning there was but one case to occupy the attention of the magistrate. This is William Urquhart, the loquacious individual who is always full of promises of good conduct when he is not full of "red eye." Urquhart's first appearance in the dock a few days ago was the occasion of spinning a very effective and amusing yarn. He said he had toiled for some months in the dreary and liquorless deserts of the north, and when he returned to civilization the opportunity of enjoying a drink of whiskey was too enticing. He promised he would never sin any more if treated leniently, and the magistrate, who, as David Harum says, has as much human nature about him as other people—if not more, listened to the story. Urquhart was let out and given several days in which to pay the first offender's fine of \$2.50. Barely 24 hours had elapsed before he was again brought in, and on that occasion he was given five days in jail. His persuasive tongue enabled him to gain his liberty before the time expired, and yesterday he was again found drunk and carrying a bottle full of his liquid ruin. He was sent up for 10 days this time, and will in all likelihood serve the full time.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. C. Protestant Orphanage held their regular monthly meeting at the home on Hillside avenue yesterday. Mrs. W. F. McCullough, president of the visiting committee, showed 35 children in the home, with 44 of them attending school. Three applications for children have been received, one of which has been complied with, and the others are being considered. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Jamieson for an opportunity given the children to hear Godfrey's band; Mr. J. Cotford for necessary work to the furnace, and to the Society. Remission Committee for their gift of \$52.50. Mrs. Berridge and Mrs. McNeill were appointed visitors for September. The following donations for the month were acknowledged: Mrs. M. Adams, clothing; Miss Grant Fraser, clothing; Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, clothing, hats and papers; Mr. Appleby, two moulting boards; Mrs. McKicking, picture books; Mr. Newbigging, repairs to sewing machine; Mrs. Sargison, candy; Mrs. Wilkins, boots; Mr. Friend, clothing; Mrs. Fred. Davis, clothing; Mrs. Small, hats; Mrs. Hayward, clothing and books; Mrs. William Bowman, butter and box of tea; Three Crow Campers, cakes; A. Friend, clothing; Mrs. C. E. Renouf, clothing and books; Mrs. Helmsken, boots; Mrs. Anderson, clothing and books; Societies' Remission, two boxes biscuits; Mrs. Taylor, clothing; Mr. R. E. Knowles, milk daily; Times, Colonist and Globe, daily papers; Mr. J. Cotford, receipted bill of \$12.50 for repairing furnace; Mr. R. Jamieson, free admission to Godfrey's band concert; Mrs. H. McGregor, one pair infants' shoes.

—Victoria Cafe, Fort St., for breakfast.

—As the Times goes to press fire is burning in Thorpe's soda water factory on the Gorge road.

—The alarm box which was situated at the corner of Yates street and Fernwood road has been removed to the corner of Stanley avenue and Esplanade Bay road. The box is No. 34.

—A meeting of the Fifth Regiment picnic committee will be held at the office of Messrs. Fell & Gregory at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Chairmen of committees are expected to have their reports ready.

—The following order was issued to-day by Lieut.-Colonel Gregory: 1. Company drills will be resumed on Monday, the 11th instant. Officers commanding companies will see that full parades are obtained, as it is expected the major-general commanding will inspect the battalion in the near future. 2. Sergeants will be taken into wear from this date.

—Among the most interesting events of the exposition in the Royal City will be the freeman's tournament. A strong team will be sent from Victoria, and it is expected Vancouver and Nanaimo fire brigades will also compete. There are three tests, wet, dry and speed, hub and hub, and the prizes aggregate \$550, ten men in each team.

—Victoria Cafe for afternoon tea.

—To-morrow (Thursday), morning, the elegant furnishings of a seven roomed house will be on view in the fine new salesrooms of Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, 37 and 39 Langley streets, opposite the Law Courts. These salesrooms are in the centre of the business portion of the city, and are large, well lighted and very decorated. All street cars stop at the Bank of Montreal.

—Miss M. Ladell, the celebrated elocutionist, will entertain an audience which should be limited only by the capacity of the hall, on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. Institute Hall has been selected for Miss Ladell's Victoria debut, and Mrs. F. R. Pemberton, Mrs. Washie-Windle, Mr. Victor Austin and Mr. A. Goward will assist.

—The sub-committee of the James Bay Athletic Association having in charge the arrangements for the field day of sports, set for Saturday week, the 10th inst., held another meeting last evening and forwarded the business in hand. Everything promises well for a successful day, and the number of entries already received is a guarantee that the day will be marked by several close contests.

—Hali Adlai, "the Terrible Turk," gained a somewhat easy victory over the Eastern wrestling champion, J. A. McEwan, in A. O. U. W. Hall last evening. The conditions were that the giant should forfeit \$300 if he failed to throw his opponent twice within an hour, and he got the first fall in 15 minutes and the second in 9 minutes, he was not called upon to hand over the amount at stake. Mr. Hatton made a capable referee, and the spectators were well satisfied with the exhibition.

—Miss Helen Willard Merritt, who is introducing a system of physical development of very great merit, speaks to the members of the Teachers' Institute in the Girls' Central School on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, taking for her subject the physical education of children, with special reference to helping the well formed. Miss Merritt has on a previous occasion expatiated upon the work of a system of physical education, and is now taking up this other branch at the request of those who are interested in the subject. She is assisted by her daughter, who is mentioned in the dear little children of the Campbell family, Douglas street, with whom she has already accomplished much good.

—Victoria Cafe for afternoon tea.

—It will be remembered that when Mrs. Tingley, the Theosophist leader, was in Victoria, among her party was a young Cuban, Maceo by name, who claimed to be the son of the late Cuban general. Maceo was sent away from Victoria by the police, Mrs. Tingley furnishing the necessary funds. He is now heard of in Spokane, where on the 30th of August he was fined for an assault.

—The trouble that brought him into court place at the Grand Hotel last Monday, W. H. B. Hargrave, of the Peninsula, taking pity on the penniless condition of the Cuban, took him into the cafe to give him a meal. They seated themselves at a table where a gentleman was already seated. A waiter requested Maceo to move to another table for a box. This so angered Maceo that he threatened to kill the waiter, who caused his arrest.

—A surgeon of peculiar habits and tastes is operating in the vicinity of Stanley avenue. A week ago last Sunday the residence of Mr. Andrew Dean was entered while the family were at church and some money stolen, and on Sunday evening last Mr. Harry Jones's house was made the object of attention. Mr. Jones, as his custom is, attended evening service at church, and on his return found that some money entrusted to him as the treasurer of the Students' Missionary Campaign Fund of the Metropolitan Methodist church, had been taken. The peculiar thing is that the money was in two sums, a portion in the bedroom and the remainder in the dining room. Other money in a cup near by was apparently untouched. It is believed entrance was gained through the window, which was found unfastened, although generally secured. Mr. Jones reported the matter to the police, but no steps have been taken towards investigation.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

—Several cargoes of lumber of considerable interest from an historical point of view have recently been delivered in Philadelphia. The lumber was obtained on the wilderness battlefield, and the bills of lading show that the trees were felled and the lumber sawed on the famous field where Lee and Grant fought so bravely and stubbornly for supremacy.

—Will be found an excellent remedy for eye troubles, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

YOUR LAST CHANCE
TO GET
Peaches at \$1.00 Box

We are having a large shipment of California freestone peaches to arrive Friday, 1st September, which we offer at \$1.00 per box. If you are in want of any give us a call before they are all gone. Remember we give you a 5 per cent. discount check with every purchase. Come and see the large assortment of goods to be had with our checks.

JOHNS BROS.

No. 259 DOUGLAS STREET.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WEILER

The Founder of One of Victoria's Largest and Most Successful Business Houses Died This Morning.

The death occurred this morning at the family residence, 26 Blackford street, of John Weiler, the founder of the firm of Weiler Bros., of this city. Death was the result of a long illness, extending over six months, during a larger part of which he was a sufferer. His sickness and death was attributable to advanced years, he having reached the age of 75.

Mr. Weiler came to America when quite a young man from Mayence, Hesse-Darmstadt, settling first in the state of New York. Although a bookkeeper by occupation he joined in the rush to the gold fields of California, coming to that state in 1850. Eleven years were spent in that state, and in 1861 he drifted north to British Columbia.

It was shortly after his arrival here that he commenced, in a modest way, the business which has since become one of the largest in the province. Year by year, by his personal direction of affairs and bringing to the conduct of the concern his German thrift, the business swelled in importance, and when in 1880, he turned it over to his sons, it was with the proud satisfaction that the establishment was of his own creation and a monument to his energy and enterprise.

His widow and four sons, all of whom are members of the firm, survive him. The sons are George, Charles, Otto and Joseph. He also had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy and the other later in life.

The funeral takes place on Friday afternoon at three o'clock from the family residence to Ross Bay cemetery.

Personal.

W. Fox, of Seattle, is at the Queen's.

H. D. Blackley, of Winnipeg, is at the Victoria.

H. C. Chapman, of Dawson, is at the Oriental.

C. N. Westwood and wife, of Nanaimo, are at the Oriental.

Rev. Canon Paddon has returned from a visit to Plumper's Pass.

Rev. Bishop Perrin returned yesterday from a visit to Salt Spring Island.

Frank C. Richards was a passenger from Seattle on the Victoria yesterday.

H. Butler and A. Fraser came down last night from Alberni and are at the Queen's.

Hon. A. Henderson, attorney-general, and R. W. McBride, M. P., are in the city.

C. McDonald, of Clayoquot, came down on the Willapa last night and is at the Oriental.

William Wilson returned last evening from Atlin via Vancouver, having come down on the Rosalia.

E. E. Blair, E. T. Wright, Clinton Gannett and Geo. Gannett, of Dutch Harbor, are at the Occidental.

Hon. Dr. McKee, president of the council, came down from Nanaimo today to attend the semi-weekly meeting of the executive.

Among the tourists now quartered at Hotel Victoria are: Chas. E. Runyon and wife, and Harrison Allen and wife, of Astoria, Ore.

Hon. A. E. Smith, L. S. consul, and Mrs. Smith, returned yesterday from Seattle, whither they accompanied their daughter on her return journey to the coast.

W. F. Britt, of the San Francisco Call, came up from the Sound yesterday. Mr. Britt is a well known newspaper man on the coast, and was formerly on the Examiner staff.

T. D. Conway, of the telegraph service, came down on the Willapa. The new line from Cape Beale to Alberni is completed, and the instruments will be taken by the Willapa on her next voyage.

"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the least risk of severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

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Tales of Travellers

A Missionary From Korea Tells of German Designs at Wonsan.

An American Miner From Korea—Other Arrivals by the Glenogle

Among the passengers on the steamer Glenogle, which arrived early this morning, was Malcolm Fenwick, a missionary bound home to Toronto, after some years spent in Korea. In an interview given to the Times man on board the Glenogle, Mr. Fenwick told of how Germany is preparing to seize another Kiaochow in Korea. Shortly before Mr. Fenwick left Wonsan a German gunboat, the Irene, arrived. There would have been nothing strange in this, though, were it not for what had happened before and what occurred later. For ten years prior to the visit of the Irene no German warship was seen in that vicinity, and when the Irene dropped anchor in the harbor all was excitement. The Irene's commander gave notice that the Deutschland, with Prince Henry of Germany on board, would arrive in a few days, and before two days had elapsed it came the mail ship "The Nautilus." Now, the port of Wonsan is the lower port of Port Lazareff, to which the Russians have set claim, and the visit of three German warships—for just prior to Mr. Fenwick's departure a German warship cast anchor in the harbor—is considered to be the first step towards the acquisition of the port by Germany, who are long known to have been looking at it with longing eyes, and now that Russia is become active at Port Lazareff, the Germans may be expected to assert themselves at Wonsan.

Port Lazareff is a harbor in the form of a figure eight with Wonsan at the junction of the figure, commanding the entrance.

Prince Henry remained at Wonsan three weeks and entertained lavishly. Stories were being told among the foreign element during his visit, of arrangements for the leasing of the port, which is the western outlet from the German concession some fifty miles away. It is generally considered by foreigners in Korea that Wonsan will be long before another Kiaochow.

Following up his schemes for the extension of German interests in Korea, Prince Henry went to Fason to apply for a concession to build a railway from Seoul to Wonsan. The application was politely refused, the German prince being told that a Korean company has already been granted such a concession.

Korean politics, said Mr. Fenwick, are as awful war. The king and his advisers are as secure as a man in a gunpowder factory with a small boy at the matches. The Korean government is a myth. A real government no longer exists, and the day is not far off when anarchy will break out.

At Seoul, the electric car service, which was demolished in the riot on May 26th, because of some accidents caused by the "devil cars," is again running. On the last outward trip the Glenogle took a number of San Francisco motorists, who have been put in charge of the cars.

Another passenger from Korea was Mr. Emery, a mining man of Idaho, who for the past three years has been working on the American mining concession near Wonsan. He says that the ore being taken out, which is to be shipped to America for treatment, is low grade, but will undoubtedly pay well. The plant of Korea do not seem to attract foreign miners. Koreans have been working there for years, but they do not seem to have had big results. Mr. Emery looked over the ground and prospected considerable country, but saw nothing to tempt him to remain.

G. Cummings, a Washington flour merchant, has been selling flour to the Japanese, and he says there is a great market in Japan for the mill products from this side. The business has grown within the past few years, but nothing to what it will do. He was at Kobe during the typhoon which did so much damage to shipping, details of which have been published in these columns.

Mr. Cummings tells of the brave action of the captain of the steamer Apsall, loaded and ready to sail for New York, and which was driven ashore during the storm. The captain, seeing his vessel drifting inshore from the foreign land, heaving to ashore, waded across the flooded harbor and plunged into the storm-swept harbor and swam to his ship. The crew had got on up, but too late to prevent the steamer grounding. She was floated, however, on the following day with little damage.

During the storm Mr. Cummings had considerable flour, which had just been landed from one of the N.P. liners, damaged by water, but the loss was not his—he had just sold the flour and had scarcely received the money.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

J. F. Powers, of Notre Dame University, who recently won the all-round individual championship of the United States, is 22 years old, 6 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds. His first appearance in athletics was in 1880. During the school year of 1888-9 he won 20 first prizes, five seconds and one third.

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CANADIAN CELEBRITIES

The Hon. Joseph Martin.

Hard circumstances sent the Martin family away to the States from the mill and store at Milton, Ont., where Joseph was born. The father died in Michigan. The children had to take up the burden. At the age of the average school boy Joseph Martin was a telegraph operator. The panic of 1873 caused a sweeping reduction in all lines of the railway service, and rather than retreat from his advanced position as a train despatcher to the operator's place in a way-station young Martin came back to Canada. School teaching was then even more than now the door of hope to every Canadian child of modesty, and he entered the profession through the Toronto Normal School. His career as a teacher at New Edinburgh was diversified by a squabble with the Conservative school board which resented his efforts to get his fellow-boarders on the voters' list. As an Ottawa Young Liberal he carried a large variety of opinions which were freely uttered at every regular meeting. He was keenly alive to the uselessness of prolonged discussion and always clamored for a vote at the conclusion of his own speech. His duties as a school teacher had been varied by activity as a law student and within a few weeks of his final examination for the Ontario bar he left for the west.

Manitoba in the early eighties did not look like a formation which would yield rich rewards to the ambition of a young and faithful Liberal. The people were not disposed to be friendly to the Liberal cause. Alexander Mackenzie had planned the C. P. R. with a wisdom which time has vindicated at almost every point. The trouble was that Mr. Mackenzie did not realize that the building of the C. P. R. was a matter of life and death to his country. Instead of boldly pushing on the work as a war measure he magnified the difficulties of construction and lifted up his voice and went over the size of the lions in the path. The whole country was filled with the gloom of his doubts. The plans of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie were promptly excellent, but the west would not accept plans as a substitute for the immediate construction of a through line and the local belief that the Liberals were niggards who had no faith in the west or hope for its future, made Manitoba a most unpromising field for the exercise of Joseph Martin's gifts.

There was no magic in the names of Mackenzie or Blake. The government of Hon. John Norquay at Winnipeg was closely allied with the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, at Ottawa. The quick eye of Joseph Martin saw in this alliance the elements of an exciting fight. He could only get his hands on the torch of public enthusiasm. Sir John was popular; John Norquay was popular, but the cause of the C. P. R. charter which forbade Manitoba to seek an independent outlet to the American boundary was unpopular. The Conservative supremacy in Manitoba could be identified with the maintenance of a monopoly clause, both might be destroyed. Public indignation was stimulated, but still Liberalism was so unpopular that when Joseph Martin first appeared as a candidate for the Legislature in Portage la Prairie, it was expedient for him to disguise his partisanship in a declaration of undivided allegiance to the great principle of Provincial Rights. He was quite untroubled by his surroundings in the Manitoba Legislature when he went in and fought on the Opposition side which had Thos. Greenway for its champion. The Legislature could scarcely believe its ears when the member for Portage la Prairie calmly remarked that Mr. Speaker was the most unscrupulous partizan he ever met. The House ordered these bold words to be taken down and solemnly declared that the member should appear in his place to apologize and submit to a reprimand from the chair. The House adjourned. The next day, and the next and the next the members assembled and looked helplessly at the vacant chair of Joseph Martin. They felt unequal to the transaction of public business until the refractory member had been purged of his contempt. The helpless Legislature became the laughing-stock of Winnipeg, and the force continued until Mr. Martin dropped in one afternoon and apologized somewhat as follows:

"I understand that this honorable House cannot proceed with the business of the country until I appear in my place and apologize to you Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to be responsible for any further delay in the transaction of public business, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to humbly apologize for calling you a partizan, but it was true all the while."

It might have been better if Joseph Martin had gracefully bowed to the properties embodied in the authority of Mr. Speaker. His triumph over a tyrannical majority and a partizan Speaker, this trifling incident illustrates certain permanent elements of strength and weakness in his public character. A genius for creating great issues and promoting great ends is qualified by a perverse impulse at the expense of the ultimate aim. A man unduly influenced by his environment would have been afraid of the opportunities which Mr. Martin has improved. The environment which could overawe him has yet to be created. He makes his environment as he goes along, and when the final stages of the railway conflict threw him into direct personal contact with the Federal government, the young Attorney-General of Manitoba was not terrified by the overshadowing presence of Sir John A. Macdonald. The tradition is that Sir John was firm and that Mr. Greenway was moulded by the will of the Attorney-General into a posture of stubborn adherence to the provincial right of chartering a competing line. Negotiations were broken off, and Messrs. Greenway and Martin headed for Manitoba. They were returning to a united and angry people ready to back them in using the force of law to break down the Dominion, or in going beyond the law to resist Federal tyranny. Lord Lansdowne intervened. The Manitoba delegates were stopped at Toronto by a summons to return to Ottawa. The Dominion government backed down and

Blue Ribbon Cylon Tea

Ask your friends about it.

bought out the rights of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the monopoly clause, and Sir John A. Macdonald completed the ruin of the Conservative party in Manitoba when he rewarded the threats of his enemy Joseph Martin with the consensus which he refused to the entreaties of his friend John Norquay. The new Liberal government of Manitoba did not dwell in a cave of harmony. The radical, progressive and restless Attorney-General failed to give Hon. Thos. Greenway the reverence due to the head of a government. Mr. Greenway naturally regarded himself as worthy of all reverence. He was slow to believe that a man of his weight and fluent eloquence had derived all his power from the courageous activity of Joseph Martin, who, at this stage of his career, might have answered Bagehot's description of Lord Brougham:

"If he were a horse nobody would buy him; with that eye no one could answer for his temper, such men are often not really resolute, but they are not pleasant to be near in a difficulty. They have an aggressive eagerness which is formidable. They would kick against a goad sooner than not kick at all. A little of the demon is excellent for an agitator."

An agitator among office holders was Joseph Martin in the Manitoba government. The story goes that Thomas Greenway first learned that his government was committed to the abolition of the French language in the Separate schools from the newspaper reports of his Attorney-General's latest speech. Having created the issue which was destined to throw the Conservative party out of power at Ottawa, Joseph Martin with widened eyes faster and farther than his sluggish leader would travel, and he carried himself and his ambitions out of the government back to the law office, where he waited his chance to break into Dominion politics.

At the general election of 1891, Hon. T. M. Daly was elected by a comfortable majority over Joseph Martin in Selkirk. In 1893 the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald resigned the seat for Winnipeg, which he had carried in 1891 by a great majority over Isaac Campbell, Q. C. Canadian Liberalism was then swelling and the graves, worms and epitaphs of that crushing series of defeats in the bye-elections of 1892. The Winnipeg Liberals, who are now highest in the favor of their leaders at Ottawa, thought that it would be a great stroke of policy to let the bye-election go by default. The Conservatives would then never have the opportunity to oppose the local government which had been the means of giving them the Dominion seat for Winnipeg without a fight. In their extremity the Liberal stalwarts turned to Joseph Martin as a leader who always preferred war to peace. He took the field and was elected by a large majority.

The victory in Winnipeg was almost the first sign of light in the skies which had been dark with the party's record of defeat in the bye-elections. The government felt the blow and Sir John Thompson revealed his bitterness when he publicly wished Wilfrid Laurier "if he had black teeth and his yellow Martin." Joseph Martin was unawed by the superior character of the assemblage at Ottawa. In his first speech he smote Sir Jno. Thompson and fervently declared his faith in Wilfrid Laurier. The Laurier leadership was then in its experimental stage, and people in Ontario and the west, who distrusted the French-Canadian leader, were reassured by the sentiments of the man whom they admired on his record as the friend of national schools and the enemy of the dual language.

There was no monopoly in the parliamentary career of Joseph Martin, or in the succeeding years which recorded his defeat in Winnipeg, his exclusion from the Dominion government, his departure for British Columbia, his sudden rise, and his equally sudden fall in the politics of that province. It is hard to determine the rights and wrongs of the late controversy in the British Columbia Cabinet. Joseph Martin seems to have erred at the expense of his own ambition when he joined hands with Messrs. Martin and O'Brien in a coalition between the Conservative wing of the Somerville party and the adherents of the Turner government would have been the end of the crisis created by the dismissal of Hon. J. H. Turner in 1898. If Joseph Martin had not been urged to place himself at the mercy of his colleagues by accepting the place of Attorney-General in their government, he would have had his chance to show what he could do as leader of a united Opposition. The windows of Joseph Martin's future in British Columbia are now darkened, but the reverses which his enemies describe as the climax of his final bankruptcy, may simply give him time to take stock.

It is a misfortune that the large elements of public usefulness in the character of the strong man are not associated with the gracious manners and conciliatory ways which are the stock in trade of the office-holder. The fanaticism of subsidy-hunting greed has made the most of Joseph Martin's lack of gracious manners and conciliatory ways. He has been cursed as a demagogue by the alien mining brokers and the English promoters, who blame him exclusively for the wise and just eight-hour law which was introduced in the name of the united government, and unanimously adopted by the Legislature. Fanaticism is supposed to be the characteristic of religious zealots and prohibitionists. The bigotry of commerce is more to be dreaded by the faithful public man than the bigotry of creeds. The politician who gets in front of a scheme for aiding the public resources, may be forgotten by the people whom he has enriched, but he will never be forgotten by the interests which he has offended.

Patriots who yearn to get rich "develop" the undeveloped resources of the country," recognized Joseph Martin as an enemy to be dreaded. The bosses who wish to figure as a power behind the throne of a weak cabinet minister, denounce him as an impossibility, and corporations which fool every opposition and fatten on every government, are enemies to the advancement of a public man who plays for the people in political positions, and sometimes needlessly irritates individuals. The mistakes of a strong man who is useful to the people, are more widely advertised than the crimes of a weak man who is useful to his friends and backers. The fury of jealousy, inside the party, the whispering of all the sordid influences which profit by weakness, in public affairs, could not prevail against Joseph Martin if he ruled his own spirit. He was denounced for bringing the Northern Pacific into Manitoba, but the enemies who insisted that there was a "steal" for him in a scheme which gave that alien corporation a gross subsidy of \$1,650,000 from all sources, can estimate the truly enormous profits of these modern schemes which bleed the Provincial and Dominion treasuries for subsidies at the rate of \$10,000 and \$10,000 and upwards per mile in land and money.

The cautious place-man who is afraid to breathe without precedent, and to breathe the effect of the next breath on his own political future is the curse of Canada. The Liberal party which should be led by politicians in the best sense is coming more and more under the control of fact-men in the worst sense. Joseph Martin is not a place man, but he would do well to tincture his courage with a slight infusion of the place-man's virtue of caution, not for the sake of making friends with the influences which will never be in favor of any strong man, but to conciliate people who are in sympathy with his aims.

Long-range prophecy is never easy and at this time and distance it is hard to tell whether or not recent events have put up the shutters on the public career of Joseph Martin. The Dominion government draws its strength and its influence is limited in a province where the party yoke rests lightly on the necks of the people. His seat in the Legislature is not vacant. He still retains the genius which can turn a popular grievance into a winning issue. Infirmities which would cripple a politician are associated with the rugged honesty, strength and courage which attract the masses and it is early yet to write the obituary of the man whose leading characteristic was thus described by the late Rev. Alexander Grant, of Winnipeg: "He would give up a dozen principles for one job, but Joseph Martin would give up a dozen jobs for one principle." John R. Robinson, in the Canadian Magazine.

SIMPLY MARVELLOUS.
Said a physician not far from Toronto when he watched the recovery of a patient who had given up to die from cancer of the stomach, after treatment with the "Little Liver Pills," for treatment of cancer without knife or plaster. Write for testimonials. STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmansville, Ont.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills cure equally ailments in Constipation, curing and preventing the same. Write for testimonials. STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmansville, Ont.

ACHE HEAD.
Another word for Headache. Those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but for whom their good sense does not lead them to take any medicine in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE HEAD.
In the case of so many lives that have been made our great boast. Our pills cure it where others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please "sit" with you. In a trial 25 cents; five for \$1.00. By druggists every where, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.
H. LOGAN, General Agent.

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A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent, 226 Gable street, Vancouver.
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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE 34.

NORTH BOUND.

	D'y	Sat.	Sun.
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Lv. Victoria	9:00	4:25	2:00
Ar. Goldstream	9:25	4:53	2:28
Ar. Glenville	10:00	5:34	3:00
Ar. Shalvagan Lake	10:14	5:50	3:14
Ar. Cobble Hill	10:23	5:48	3:22
Ar. Duncan	10:48	6:15	3:47
Ar. Chemainus	11:17	6:44	4:15
Ar. Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Ar. Wellington	12:40	7:53	5:30

Excursion Tickets

On sale to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays.

For rates and all information apply at the company's office.

A. DUNSMUIR, GEO. L. COURTNEY, President, Traffic Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.
The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Unalaska, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 1, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 5, and every fifth day thereafter. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., Oct. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Nov. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.
LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Gottage City, Sept. 12, 27, Oct. 12, 27.
City of Tokyo, Sept. 17, 22, Oct. 17, 22.
Al-Ki, Sept. 17, Oct. 17.
The steamer Seattle will call at Victoria, p.m., Sept. 12, 27, Oct. 12, 27, for passengers and freight.
For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.
R. F. RUTHERFORD, CO. Agents, Victoria.
J. F. THORNBURGH, Puget Sound Sup't., Ocean Dock, Seattle.
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LOWEST RATES. SHORTEST ROUTE.

Seattle to all points East and Southeast, via Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. Pullman palace sleepers, upholstered tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars; steam heat, Pullman light.

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Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.
Time Table No. 45—Taking Effect September 1, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock a.m., Sunday, 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1 p.m. or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 1 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave every Tuesday at 8 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

RAZOLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Raz. Whips leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

O. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent, C. S. HANSEN, Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEY SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails. As follows at 8 p.m.

"DAUBE" Sept. 6, 19.

"TEES" Sept. 12, 26.

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 34 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

C. P. N. COY. LTD.

STEAMER

"Princess Louise"
(McCOSKIE, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS

Saturday, September 9, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on September 10.

For freight or passage apply at the office of company, 34 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

THE V. V. T. CO.'S STEAMER

"ALPHA"

Will leave Porter's Wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangell

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

And from VANCOUVER at 12 noon on following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 34 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYEY AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. HUMBOLDT

SAILS FOR

Dyea and Skagway

Direct every ten days. No stops. No delay. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

Wednesday, 13th September.

Subsequent sailings, Sept. 23, Oct. 3, 13, 23.

For rates and information apply to DODD, WELLS & CO., Ltd., Agents, 64 Government street, Telephone 580.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

For Alaska and Gold Fields.

STEAMERS

"Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

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Calling at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Development Company, Agents, 32 Fort Street, Telephone 618.

Victoria and Texada Island.

STR. CLAYOQUOT

Will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday, 9 a.m. Nanaimo for Texada, Friday, 7 a.m. Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday, 7 a.m. Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday, 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports. Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Our Tracks are completed to Lake Bennett, B. C. Shipments Receive Prompt Despatch.

We are Authorized United States and Canadian Bonded Carriers.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY

--TO--

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Quick Time
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Reasonable Rates.

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"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect train in the world." Understand: Connections are made with all Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address,

J. W. CASEY, C. J. EDDY, Trav. Pass. Agt., General Agent, Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety are concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served in a minute.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

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Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:
Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SAFURDAY:
Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAY:
Leave Victoria at 9:00 a.m., 3:40 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

OCEANIC
FOR
Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2 p.m. for HONOLULU only.

SS. MAHIFORA to sail Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 10 p.m.

By Book Post

The Life of Jane Austen, by Goldwin Smith (2) is included in the series "Great Writers," which is edited by Eric Robertson. This is an impartial and sympathetic account of her life and work. The careful writing of Miss Austen happily compared by herself to that of a miniature painter, "What shall I do," she says to another writer, "with your strong vigorous sketches, full of variety and glow? How could I possibly join them on to the little bit (two inches wide) of ivory on which I work with so fine a brush as produces little effect after much labor?" It is the aim of Goldwin Smith to bring the quiet tales of Miss Austen into vogue again. They are acknowledged classics, "and as classics allowed to rest upon the shelf." The critical comments on the novels are well worth reading even if one is unfamiliar with "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and her others. But then one would be ashamed to say one does not know the stories of Jane Austen. At all events Goldwin Smith makes it impossible for one to pose longer as a reader without reading them. This biographical sketch and literary comment ought to be beside the novelist's works on the library shelf. Only thus can a sympathetic understanding of her work as a whole be reached. An astonishingly consistent and unflinching author and so refined and honest a personality are easily reconciled, and the perusal of this volume is a great aid.

A Sister to Evangeline, the story of Yvonne de Lamourie (2) by Charles S. D. Roberts, will increase in popularity as Canadian writings become the fashion. It will be presently that there will be need of a chair of Canadian literature in our colleges presently. This is a beautifully written story and on a sufficiently attractive theme, the following her lover into exile of Yvonne de Lamourie. The plot thickens, the action is rapid, but the author has all his people well in hand. Sometimes young Paul Grande threatens to run away with the tale. Occasionally the historian knuckles under to the novelist. But it is always well worth reading. The young woman is fascinating and we all love her. The glamor of the French phrases, the beauty of the old time manner and costumes, unmeasurably help the story. It is easy to write of gallants and clovehoppers. They show each other up so well. It is the wear and tear of this every day well known that disarms the story teller. One is from C. S. D. Roberts and Gilbert Parker and McLennan, and Bliss Carman and Sara Jeannette Duncan, and Paul Johnson and a host of other Canadian writers, especially those who take Canada for their theme.

A most delightful and instructive book for little ones is "Stories of Starland" (3), by Mary Proctor, daughter of the famous astronomer, late Richard A. Proctor. All that a child can grasp of the wonderful star-life is told in the guise of a story. The sister of a little cripple endures his weary hours with fascinating information about the sun and moon and all the planets and stars. It is very cleverly put together and so simply that a little child can understand. The information is accompanied by scores of pretty legends culled from all sources, and by appropriate poems by noted and unknown poets. It is a lovely little book for every boy and girl to own. Indeed grown-ups could benefit to no small extent. The author says that this book was a labor of love for the sake of two children. So all children may share.

A neat little volume is W. J. Milne's "Grammar School Algebra" (4). The usual order of classification has been departed from in several instances. The transition from arithmetic to Algebra—always a trial for girl-students especially—has been made as slight as possible and offers the pupil but little difficulty in passing from reasoning upon definite numbers to reasoning upon general numbers. The treatment of equations has been employed whenever it has been possible throughout the book. A general idea of the principles of Algebra is given. This is in accordance with the advanced ideas of modern education.

Through the Turf Smoke (3) is a contribution to contemporary literature by Seamus MacManus, which will add to the gaiety of nations. Here are a score of rollicking Irish stories told in a charming brogue and with a fine moral. It is cheering to read on them and to reflect on the light-heartedness that permits a dance and uproarious times under the mortgaged roof-reef. It is great to be Irish and untrodden and at heart. The tales are full of tricks on those in authority, of raps at fortune, of decent fights by days and nights, of Orangemen and Catholic-like, of "Father Dan and the Fiddlers Four," and the rival grand masters of Lodge 19, 19, 19, of William. I can surely recommend the stories one and all.

I have received some of the advance

Sores Serious In Summer.

In the hot weather it is difficult to keep sores sweet and clean.

Any nurse will tell you the care that has to be taken to keep the processes of decay within bounds.

But why have festering, stinging, health destroying sores?

Burdock Blood Bitters can keep them even when of long standing.

Bathe the sore with B. B. B. and it keeps it thoroughly cleansed and free from odor. Take the B. B. B. internally and it removes the impurities from the blood that cause the trouble and starts the growth of healthy flesh.

Mr. B. M. Bowler, Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S., says: "Some three years ago I was troubled with a running sore in my ear, for which I tried all kinds of doctors, but could not get cured. It was recommended to try Burdock. I did, and the sore was completely healed and has never bothered me since."

WEAKENING DIARRHOEA

Promptly Checked and the Weakened System Strengthened by Dr.

Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Diarrhoea does not need to persist for any length of time until the whole system is weakened and debilitated. No other disease so quickly undermines the strength and brings about a condition of prostration and often collapse.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only prompt and effective in checking the diarrhoea, but at the same time it stimulates and strengthens the heart and braces up the system.

Mrs. Joshua Stevenson, Owen Sound, Ont., says that her little girl was weak and almost run to nothing through an attack of summer complaint. Nothing would check it till she gave her Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which acted like a charm. She considers no household should be without this valuable remedy.

Wise parents should take to heart this advice of Mrs. Stevenson's, as that of their children may be attacked by Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic or Cramps.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not an expensive remedy—only 50c a bottle, and the doses are so small that it goes a long way. Don't accept a substitute or imitation. Many of them are dangerous compounds.

The Introduction to Scottish Folk Lore (6) is by Professor Clark of Trinity University, which will perhaps serve as much to introduce the book as the fact that it is "protected" by Lord Aberdeen. The author, Duncan Anderson, is of Highland birth, a scholar, a poet, an Aberdeenshire man and a graduate of Aberdeen University. Therefore he is qualified to speak. The volume is most interesting and full of pathetic reminiscences. I shall speak of it again.

The Atlantic Monthly for August has a wonderful little tale, "Loveliness," by Mrs. Phelps-Ward, an open and unmeasured attack upon civilization. The present conditions in China are editorially discussed in "The Break up of China." There are articles by John Burroughs and T. W. Higginson. The serial by Mary Johnston, "To Have and to Hold," is the best story running in any magazine.

In the current issue of The American Kitchen Magazine it has a capital article on "The Organization of a Home." Older housekeepers as well as the bride of a month might study it with profit. The menus of seasonable dishes for August are very helpful.

Short Stories for December has stories by De la Motte-Fouquet, Suzanne About, E. N. Bage, Livingston B. Morse, Johanne And and others. The standard of clear, wholesome and artistic stories is always kept in this monthly.

Judge of August 19th shows centre page cartoon of a golf game between John Bull and Uncle Sam, where Uncle Sam, the caddy, advises Uncle Sam to hit the ball (Alaskan dispute) out of sight by war. I congratulate Judge upon its wise influencing of the American public. American newspapers are doing their best to bring up a race of fools.

Leslie's Weekly is running a series of pretty pictures of the American girl by Penryn Stanlaw.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

IN A CHEMICAL WORK.

Mr. Robert Blatford, in his new book entitled "Dismal England," which has just been published by Mr. Walter Scott, gives the following description of life in the neighborhood of St. Helens:

"The chemical men work amid foul odours, and in intolerable heat, the temperature being often as high as 120 degrees. They sweat and toil in an atmosphere charged with biting acids, or deadly gases, or dense with particles of lime. They have to stand at the scorching portals of the furnaces, manipulating ponderous masses of blazing matter, or to lift heavy weights, or to wheel burning salt in iron trucks and barrows, or to plunge into 'lethal chambers' piled with blistering ash and thick with stifling vapor, or to manage huge cauldrons of scalding caustic.

The flying particles of caustic sting them like wasps. The lime and acids sear and gash their skins, and rot the teeth in their gums. The deadly gases and pungent dust, rack and wear their lungs, and often spread them out in helpless agony on the floor. Their shirts rot to tatters on their back, and the shoes burn off their feet in a few days' time. They are obliged to drink to excess, and that of ardent spirits, to keep themselves at work. They undergo immense physical strain; they risk serious dangers; they are old men at forty; and their hours vary from 72 to 84 a week, and their wages from 3s to 5s a day.

We will begin with the powder-packer. Powder-packing consists in a series of desperate rushes into a chamber where the floor is fire and the air is death, for the purpose of shovelling bleaching powder into casks.

The packer has his head tied up in a kind of pudding-bag, his eyes covered with hideous goggles, and the lower part of his face swathed in from twenty to forty thicknesses of flannel. Through this flannel he inhales the air, which, being thinner than the gas, can penetrate. His nostrils are left free, and through them he exhales the air. Let him take one sniff up through his nose and he is "gassed." It takes a long time to learn

to breathe in this way, and even when learned—

Even then, I saw a man rigged up in an ordinary room where there was no gas. He was a horrible sight. He looked at half-starved. His face, as white as his nose was livid. His eyes seemed to bulge up under the hideous spectacles. Yet he had only been dressed in that way for five minutes. But fancy our brother in the powder-chamber for an hour in the heat and in the gas!

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well. J. R. GIBBS, Newcastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Pileatite, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Newcastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Kamloops.....Sept. 20, 21, 22
Ashcroft.....Sept. 27, 28, 29
New Westminster.....Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6
Nanaimo.....Sept. 22, 23
Okanagan.....Sept. 26, 27, 28
Salmon Arm.....Oct. 9, 10
Wellington.....Sept. 16
Langley.....Sept. 27

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

ALUMINIUM AND ITS USES.

In the Comptes Rendus attention is directed by H. Moissan to the improvement in purity which commercial aluminium has undergone during the last five or six years, and to the great influence of small quantities of impurities, such as iron and silicon, in increasing the rate of corrosion. He refers to the aluminium anodes employed during the "Mansour" campaign, and quotes from officers' reports to show that the advantages of the metal were appreciated.

Owing to its lightness, and the fact that soldered joints are not necessary, H. Moissan considers that aluminium should largely replace other metals in military equipment, and mentions that some aluminium cooking utensils which have been used in his own house for three years have proved well suited for the purposes for which they were required, and still remain in perfect condition.

At a meeting of the British Aluminium Company, held in London the other day, it was stated that the cost of aluminium had been reduced, and as a result of experiments that had been made, it was hoped that the cost would be still further reduced. The demand for the product was increasing slowly but surely. In Germany the army was practically equipped with aluminium utensils, and in the German ships of war almost all the internal fittings were of that material. In America the use of aluminium for electrical purposes was developing very rapidly.

The following story is told of the late Lady Howard de Walden of England: On one occasion she had a little wager with her neighbor, Lady Emily Foley, based on her firm belief that the rustics of Worcestershire were more polished in their manners than those of Herefordshire. A fitting opportunity to solve the question soon occurred. The two ladies went out for an afternoon drive in a pony cart. Presently they reached a closed gate, which was civilly opened for them by a laboring lad. "I am sure," said Lady Howard de Walden, as she gave the boy a shilling, "you are not a Herefordshire boy." "The boy," replied a laborer, "replied the boy, 'O'm a Worcestershire lad.' That settled the question."

Bloodlessness

Or as doctors say "Anæmia," is cured by using

Dr. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

An anæmic person is usually weak, listless and pale. He gets out of breath on slight exertion, the pulse is rapid and weak, and sleep is often disturbed. The feet and hands are usually cold, the ankles swollen at nights, and there is puffiness under the eyes in the morning.

Since the cause of anæmia is the poverty of blood, or, in other words, lack of red corpuscles in the blood, it stands to reason that a cure can only be effected by making the blood rich and healthy.

No remedy has ever proved so successful as a treatment for anæmia as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It contains in pill form the elements which are lacking in the anæmic person. It creates new red corpuscles in the blood, and positively cures anæmia and all diseases arising from thin, watery blood and exhausted nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

JOHN MESTON
Carriage Maker,
Blacksmith,
Etc.
BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA
AND JOHNSON.

\$2,000,000 7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE STOCK.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited.

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

SHARE CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000
Divided into 60,000 Shares of \$100.00 each as follows:
7 per cent. Preference Stock "Cumulative" [30,000 shares] - - - \$3,000,000
Common Stock [30,000 shares] - - - \$3,000,000

DIRECTORS:
President: W. E. H. MASSEY, ESQ., President Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
HON. LYMAN MELVILLE JONES, Gen.-Manager Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Toronto.
J. W. FLAVELLE, ESQ., Man.-Director the Wm. Davies Co., Limited, Toronto.
Vice-President: HON. GEO. A. COX, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.
WARREN Y. SOPER, ESQ., Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, Ottawa.
E. L. GOULD, ESQ., President Gould-Bicycle Company, Limited, Brantford.
E. R. THOMAS, ESQ., Messrs. H. A. Lozier & Company, Toronto.
BANKERS:
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR:
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Chief Offices, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.
HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO, CANADA.

\$500,000 of the Preference Stock has already been subscribed for by certain of the Directors, and will be allotted to them for cash. \$500,000 of the Preference Stock is retained in the Treasury of the Company for purposes of its future operations.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, offer for public subscription the balance, viz.:

\$2,000,000
7 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE STOCK AT PAR.
THE CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, Limited, is to be incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act to acquire as going concerns the businesses, as manufacturers and dealers in Bicycles and Bicycle Parts, now carried on by the following well known Companies:
MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Limited,
WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
GENDRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
H. A. LOZIER & COMPANY (Cleveland Bicycles),
GOULD BICYCLE COMPANY, Limited,
including the Plant, Machinery, Tools, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Patent Rights, Trade Marks, Trade Names, Copyrights, Good-will and Leaseholds of the above-named Companies in connection with their said business; and including also all the real property of H. A. Lozier & Company, and The Gould Bicycle Company, Limited.

THE COMPANIES.
The bicycle industry is one of great importance and magnitude in Canada. The constituent Companies are the leaders in the trade. Their Trade Marks and Brands are everywhere popularly known, and by reason of their world-wide reputation for unrivalled excellence some of the Companies enjoy a large and growing foreign trade which offers a favourable field for development, and which this Company proposes to extend. The Companies give employment to about 1,700 men. Their outputs for the past year aggregated about 38,500 bicycles. The plant and machinery are of the latest and best equipment, and capable of twice that production with but small additional outlay in tools. The factory sites to be acquired by the Company are especially adapted for manufacturing purposes; have advantageous shipping facilities, and will permit of ample extensions to the existing buildings. Each of the above-named Companies has covenanted not to engage for long periods of years in any business competing with the bicycle business of this Company.

NET EARNINGS.
The steadily progressive character of the business of the constituent Companies is shown by the following Accountants' certificate:
We certify that the combined net profits in the business of Bicycles and Bicycle Parts of the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, H. A. Lozier & Co. (Cleveland Bicycles), Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., Limited, Gould Bicycle Co., Limited, and Gendron Manufacturing Co., Limited, for the past three years, are as follows:—

1896-7	- - - -	\$190,914.02
1897-8	- - - -	\$304,907.03
1898-9	- - - -	\$330,115.35

Toronto, Canada,
August 28th, 1899.
GEO. EDWARDS, F.C.A.
ALEX. HART-SMITH, C.A. } Auditors.

ADVANTAGES.
Amongst the advantages to be gained by this amalgamation of interests, the following may be enumerated:—
FIRSTLY—Reduction in selling and distribution expenses and advertising.
SECONDLY—The economies and improvements in production arising from the practical knowledge of the members forming the Board of Directors, which will be available for each branch of the business.
THIRDLY—The economies, due to consolidation of management, manufacturing, office work, and of buying, distributing, and financial arrangements.
The Directors are fully alive to the desirability of conserving the individuality and initiative of the various businesses, and will not allow consolidation to act detrimentally in these matters, but there are obvious advantages to be gained, as, for example, in buying in large quantities in the best markets, in the supply of ample capital, and in the manufacture of a large output of high-grade wheels at prices to meet the demands of the public.

MANAGEMENT.
The Management of the Company will be in the hands of experienced manufacturers, who have been identified with the leading bicycle companies of Canada in the past, and have made a success of the business.

WORKING CAPITAL.
The Company will commence business without any bonded or mortgage debt and with a working capital in excess of \$1,000,000, exclusive of the additional capital available from the issue of the Preference Stock in the treasury (\$500,000).

DIVIDENDS.
The Preference Shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum accruing from the date of payment by subscribers, to be provided for out of the net earnings of the Company before any dividends are paid upon the common stock, and the further right to repayment of capital in priority to the common stock, but they will not be entitled to further participation in profits or assets. If in any one year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. are not paid on the preference stock the deficiency shall be a first charge upon the net earnings of the Company and shall be paid subsequently before any dividend is paid upon or set apart for the common stock. Dividends will be payable half-yearly on the 1st days of May and November, or such other half-yearly dates as the Directors may determine.

RESERVE ACCOUNT.
The Charter of the Company will provide that 25 per cent. of the balance of the net earnings, after payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the Preference Stock, shall be annually transferred to a reserve account in the books of the Company, the better to secure to the Preferred Shareholders the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on their preferred shares, and such annual transfers shall be continued until the amount of said account reaches \$500,000, at which sum it is to be maintained, and if it is at any time drawn upon it is to be in like manner restored and maintained. The amount required to pay 7 per cent. on the preference stock already taken by the Directors and that now offered to the public being \$175,000, it is considered that such dividends are amply assured, and the above reserve account of \$500,000 has been stipulated for in order that the position of the preferred shares may be rendered independent of any possible contingency.

AUTOMOBILES.
It is intended that an important part of the Company's undertaking will be the manufacture and sale of motors and motor vehicles. This branch of business is a natural outgrowth of the Bicycle industry, and is believed to offer a profitable investment for the capital and the large and successful experience in manufacturing which this Company will command.

Arrangements have been made to have the books of the Company regularly audited by Chartered Accountants. Application will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed upon the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

\$2,000,000 7 per cent. Preference Stock in the above Company will be offered for public subscription at PAR on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, payable as follows: 5 per cent. on application and the balance of 95 per cent. on allotment. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any application, and subscription carries with it an agreement to accept such reduced amount. The failure to make payment when due forfeits the previous payment. In case no allotment is made the amount deposited on application will be returned. Subscription Lists will open at the chief offices of the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, and at the Head Office and Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 6th September, '99, and close at 3 o'clock on the following day.

Forms of Power of Attorney to subscribe may be had on application to any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or to

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited, 26 King St. East, Toronto, Canada Life Bld., Montreal.

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A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superior Bitter Apple, Pin Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all chemists or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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The Institute is free for the use of sailors and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance hall. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

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